

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

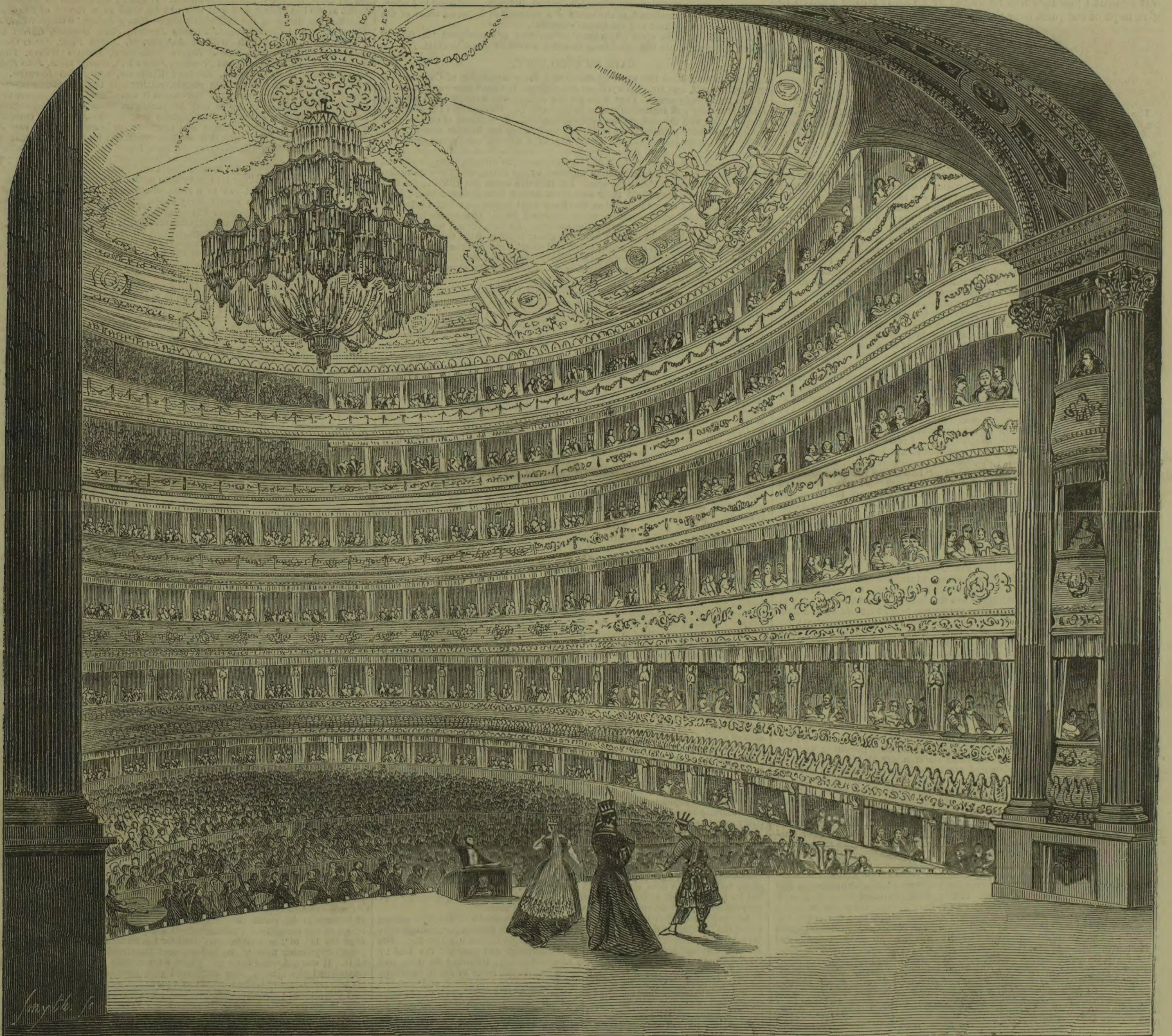
EDUCATION.

THE difficulty which, in England, has always surrounded the question of Education, is by no means of modern growth; it can be traced back to the Reformation, when those who threw off the trammels of the old Church were too much absorbed by the immediate necessities of the time to perceive the whole of their mission. When they became aware of the importance of teaching the people, it was too late; too much power had passed into the hands of others; freedom of conscience, and that religious liberty which has become interwoven with the very roots of our Constitution, forbade any one body to assume, as of right, the office of Educator of the State; each sect and persuasion taught its peculiar doctrines within its own pale, accompanied with more or less of secular instruction; but there was no one great system, including all, and within which all were equal. Instruction has in England never been with success severed from religious teaching, and thus we have among us many schools, but no national system. We are divided among ourselves, and to the present day prefer that division, with all its

defects, to allowing a power to grow up strong enough to suppress those differences altogether. It is only a despotic Government like that of Prussia or Russia that can place all the minds of the nation under an intellectual drill, as complete as the military control over their legs and arms. And we confess to a strong preference of the freer system, or, perhaps, no system, of England, if we judge both by its results. A man may be educated—that is, his faculties may be drawn forth—by many things besides the teachings of the school, a fact that is often overlooked or forgotten. At the same time, it is not safe to trust too much to this indirect and involuntary training, in which much depends on character and circumstances: the school of the world has many classes, some of them teaching strange lessons; the results of which may be seen in convict ships, penal colonies, and things yet more sad than they.

Between the impossibility of compelling every child born in the Empire to go to school and be taught, and the equally impossible course of leaving everything to individual, sectarian, or parochial

effort, a Government has a difficult task to perform in trying to take any step in the matter. The jealousy of State interference is extreme, principally because, as a State, its religious teaching must be that of the Established Church: the feeling evidently is that every child taught in a Church School will be won over to the Establishment—will be a unit subtracted from the great sum of nonconformity. There is no objection whatever to allowing the Church to educate its own flock as it pleases; but it must not assume a control over those not of its pale. And if the State were to cut the knot so difficult to untie, by separating knowledge from opinion, and furnishing secular teaching without any reference to religious belief, it would be met by a storm of reproaches to which those that greeted the establishment of the Colleges in Ireland were as nothing. Thus we travel round a great question without any progress through it, leaving the education of the people, and how it is to be effected, a problem yet to be solved. Scotland has succeeded, America has succeeded, Prussia has succeeded; if it tries seriously, we do not for a moment believe that



THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, COVENT-GARDEN, FROM THE STAGE, CONSTRUCTED AFTER THE DESIGNS, AND UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE, OF B. ALBANO, C.E.—(SEE PAGE 238.)

England will fail; but hitherto it has not bent itself with complete earnestness to the task. And the fault is in the people rather than the Government; the hardest of all things to overcome is indifference; and, as education—imperfect and faulty it may be—is within reach of all those classes above indigence, is procured by their own effort, just like clothing and food, the want of it by the classes who are positively indigent, is not known or perceived, except by the startling facts revealed in the statistics of crime.

These have driven the Government to another attempt. It is an era of physical and material improvement, in which science, wealth, and enterprise, are working miracles; we are even beginning to perceive the evils of dirt, crowding, and bad air, and legislating against it; the same spirit of investigation proves the existence of moral and mental evils, and we are trying to legislate against those also. Having spent millions in the apparatus of punishing, prisons, treadmills, transports, penitentiaries, and exhausted all modes and devices for repressing crime, we are at last awakening to the necessity of trying if we cannot prevent it, by dispersing that utter, almost brutal ignorance, in which so much crime has its root.

It is no small credit to Lord John Russell that he has the courage to meddle with the question after his experience of 1839. Then his Ministry was weak in itself, and attacked by a violent and bold opposition. His plan of Education kindled a religious ferment that bore down all before it, and was one of the final blows that shattered the tottering Government to pieces. But ten years now advances the public mind as much as a quarter of a century in former days; on every great question of policy the main opinions of the then despised Whigs have forced themselves into measures; they were safer guides than they were thought to be; it is a general conviction of this that gives the present Ministry its majorities and its powers in the same Parliament in which they were supposed to have lost the preponderating influence. And the opposition to the Education scheme of 1847, compared with that given to the plan of 1839, is as a shadow to a substance; it does not even equal the excitement raised against the Educational clauses of Sir James Graham's Factory Bill, that only applied to the children of one class of operatives.

For the plan itself, it is incomplete, and a compromise with existing circumstances; it takes what it finds existing, and tries to make the most of it. The separate and sectarian system of Schools is not to be superseded by the Schools of the State; and the difficulty that might arise from the objection of such independent Schools to a Government supervision and inspection, is got over by the provision that the Government Inspectors are not to exercise any right of controul or enquiry into the religious teaching of those establishments: the certificate of the Managers that they are satisfied with the state of religious instruction in them, is to be received without investigation. The supervision and assistance of the State in Dissenting Schools will apply to the secular instruction, or, in plainer terms, the literary knowledge only; in the Church Schools, that supervision will extend, of course, to the religious teaching also. This is the chief concession to the religious difficulty; in all other respects, the plan is limited enough; but the germs of better things are there; and time and use will favour their development, till the war against Ignorance will be waged by an army strong enough to give hope of conquest over the great enemy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The festival and ceremony of Longchamps—the custom of promenading in crowds and in state—of displaying the most magnificent costumes and equipages—is still held on Good Friday. The Champs Elysées were overspread with huts and booths; every imaginable conveyance, whether of wood or “a leathern conveyance,” from a taxed cart and a *tapissière* to a calash or landau, was set in motion, and the myriad of two wheels and four wheels poured towards the accustomed haunt. But we Frenchmen have long since discovered that the elements are our enemies, even on the look-out to defeat us since fire and frost drove us from Moscow; and on Good Friday, the sky lowered, the air was pinching cold, until the sharp east wind rose in all its insinuating malice, as if it were compounded of needle points and razor edges, and then the very act of looking at your neighbours, or being looked at by them with their miserably blue countenances, appeared to freeze you. Then came the rain, and all illusion vanished; even the mounted police could not hold their ground, and scampered off as if they had another vanguard of an army of Cossacks entering Paris.

Thanks to the inclemency of the weather, Death has been dealing its fatal blows with unsparing hands. Within a week, the celebrated veteran General Drouot, the right-hand man of Napoleon, and Prince Polignac, have both gone to their rest. The General, the day of his death, told his old and trusty soldier, his valet, that he hoped he would be buried without fuss or display. “Just as if they would allow a glorious soldier like you to his grave without the full honours of his rank,” observed the valet, in huge indignation. “Pshaw!” responded the sick man, “they will do no nonsense of the kind.” “Well, when you are dead, you will see that I am right,” rejoined the new Corporal Trim. This answer so moved the poor General to laughter, that it hastened his death. Prince Polignac I knew long, and intimately. A better friend and a better father never existed. He was not deficient in a certain order of intellect, and he had greatly improved his mind by his industrious pursuit of literature, English as well as French, for he spoke English perfectly. But with the most pious and humble feeling towards heaven, he was ambitious beyond measure, and his ambition was concealed to himself by the idea that he was sent by Providence to accomplish the restoration of the *ancien régime*. I remember one night seeing him when he had been so ill with the measles that he had been given over by the doctors, to such a degree that he had received the Sacrament of Extreme Unction, made his will, and bade adieu to his friends. “This illness is a great lesson—I now see the world in its true light, and I will leave its contents to those who have a worldly ambition,” said he. A week afterwards, as I entered his house, his secretary told me he had accepted the post of Prime Minister. I went and congratulated the Princess, and that noble and clear-sighted lady merely answered, “I thank you, but you congratulate me on a misfortune.”

But I must turn to gayer topics; and therefore will relate you the *bon mots* current in Paris. It is said that, when Mr. O'Connell was told he ought to call on M. Thiers, he answered, “I have too much to do, and am too ill, to attend to bagatelles and little things.” But the personage most distinguished by a speech is a parrot. At the sale of the house and furniture of the beautiful and lamented Marie Dupluis, her parrot was put up for auction. On account of the beauty of his exterior, from biddings of five francs to five francs, at last 350 was the last price—there they stopped. The parrot was held in the air by the auctioneer: “Will no one bid any more?” said the occupier of the rostrum: the silence was general; and the bird was on the point of being knocked down, when all at once, raising his red crest, he said, “I bid five francs more!” His bidding was accepted by general consent, and the contest for his possession begun afresh, until at last he was sold for 1200 francs.

In the way of news, I must tell you that the favourite poet of the day, Ponsard, is about to be married: the gossip cannot yet tell us whether he has chosen a Lucrece or an Agnes. The Exhibition here is attracting general attention. Its general characteristic is that, amidst some fine works, our painters, afraid of falling into the inanition and softness of the days of Napoleon, in aiming at strong *Rembrandtish* effects, represent Nature, whether landscape, or human “biped without feathers,” with so extravagant an expression, that you would think that the artists had been labouring under a nightmare whilst they painted. I observed a German say to his neighbour, on looking at the portraits of the celebrated *feuilletonists* and novel writers of Paris, so conspicuous in the present Exhibition—“Ah! those are exactly the faces I thought such truculent writers possessed!” Whilst the fact is, that several of the aforesaid “dealers in the horrible,” are the fattest and sleekest men in Paris, and as rosy as Anacreon.

You, probably, know that the Duchess de Montpensier, as heiress presumptive to the Throne of Spain, is going to Madrid, for her *acouchement*, with her husband, which will, no doubt, awake new political storms amongst the Cabinets.

FRANCE.

The change in the Spanish Ministry affords a fertile topic of discussion and agitation for the Paris journalists. The Opposition papers contend that it demonstrates the failure of the attempt to ensure French influence in Spain, and proves the power of England. Some of them assert that the crisis was brought about by the influence of Mr. Bulwer. The *Debats* and the other organs of M. Guizot do not, of course, allow that the change of Ministry in Spain will lead to any diminution of French authority in that country. It may be that, after all, M. Guizot is no stranger to the movement.

The accounts upon the subject of food are of a much more gratifying kind. The arrivals of foreign grain and flour in the seaports are incessant, and already immense. The diminution of price in the markets is universal, and, in some places, much more considerable than could have been hoped. In Paris, and throughout France, the weather is everything that could be wished—rainy, yet mild.

Count Roy, Peer of France, who was Minister of Finance under the Restoration, expired at Paris on Saturday. He was one of the largest landed proprietors in France, his revenue amounting to two millions of francs.

The funeral of the Prince de Polignac took place on Saturday, at St. Germain-en-Laye. It was strictly private, the members of the family being alone present. It was the wish of the Prince to be carried quietly and without pomp to his last abode. His mortal remains have been conveyed to Picpus, and placed by the side of those of his elder brother, who died about a month since.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial crisis in Spain has been terminated, not by the resignation of the Duke de Sotomayor, but by the Queen insisting that he and his colleagues should surrender their offices to M. Pacheco. It appears that the Duke de Sotomayor and his colleagues refused to the last to resign, although frequently called upon by the Queen to do so. On the evening of the 27th ult., the Ministers of the Interior and Finance waited upon the Queen for the purpose of getting her Majesty's signature to some of the ordinary acts of administration, as if nothing were wrong. It does not exactly appear how her Majesty received them, but, at a later hour in the evening, M. Roca de Togores, the Minister of Public Instruction, having waited upon the Queen, her Majesty plainly told him that it was her wish that the Ministry should resign. M. Roca de Togores replied, that, as far as he was personally concerned, he had no objection to conform to her Majesty's wishes; but he added that he very much doubted if his colleagues were disposed to quit office. On inquiry, it was found that the opinion of M. Roca de Togores was right; the Duke de Sotomayor would not resign, and M. Roca de Togores, at the Queen's request, ultimately consented to countersign the Royal Ordinance dismissing the Duke de Sotomayor from his office, and it was only then that the rest of the Cabinet consented to resign.

The new Cabinet is thus constituted:—M. Pacheco, President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Salamanca, Minister of Finance; M. Pastor Dias, Minister of Public Instruction; General Mazarredo, Minister of War; M. Sotelo, Minister of Marine; M. Benavides, Minister of the Interior; M. Bahamonde, Minister of Justice. The first three in the above list are Puritans, and the last three Moderados.

On the 29th, the new President of the Council made a statement to the Cortes, explanatory of the principles upon which he intends to carry on the Government. The first day's proceeding in the Cortes seemed to augur well for the stability of the new Cabinet. A motion, brought forward by M. Gonzales Moron, an adherent of the late Cabinet, for the purpose of embarrassing the present Cabinet, was rejected by a majority of 153 to 59.

The permission for M. Olazaga to return to Spain was signed by the Ministers on the 30th ult. His brother, it appears, had presented a petition to that effect to the Queen, who wrote with her own hand on the margin, that she granted the demand. The petition was then carried by M. Olazaga's brother to the President of the Council, by whom it was immediately communicated to his colleagues. The Ministers complied with the Queen's order, not, however, without having previously heard from her Majesty's lips that she had most cordially and spontaneously accorded the favour. The Queen was understood to have expressed herself on the occasion as follows:—“Yes, I have granted it spontaneously, being desirous that we should enter into a new era of reconciliation and oblivion, and I wish to set the example myself, by taking the initiative of forgiveness and mercy.”

Our latest advices mention that Narvaez is to go to Paris, and Prim to be Governor of Madrid. Folgado, who is to be dismissed from his command of New Castile and Madrid, is brother of Munoz, the husband of Queen Christina. General Serrano had submitted, and made such apologies as saved the dignity of the Cortes.

The sittings of both Houses were adjourned till after Easter.

PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon to the 31st of March. Affairs remain much in the same state as before. The Government had failed to raise a loan either at home or abroad, and was consequently unable to prosecute the war with any effect. Disaffection was becoming very general amongst the Queen's *ex-début* supporters. Sá da Bandeira had sailed out of Oporto with a force of near 2000 men, in two steamers, breaking the Government blockade with ease, and it was apprehended at Lisbon that he would attempt to seize the capital by a *coup de main*.

On the 24th ult., the famous cavalry guerilla chief, Galamba, surprised a detachment of the Queen's troops at a place called Degolados, two leagues distant from that town, killed 28 of them, and took 110 prisoners and 30 horses, without losing a single man killed or wounded himself.

Saldanha remained in his old quarters near Oporto, and the Junta had made no movement against him. The Spanish Colonel, Buenago, had gone to Lisbon, the bearer, it was rumoured, of the heads of a convention between some of the leaders of the movement and the Queen's General.

General Bernardino, upon whom the Oporto Junta has conferred the title of Baron Friamunde, has been sent from that city into the Serra d'Estrella.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In our latest edition last week we mentioned the assassination of Captain Gibson, Dr. Howell, and Mr. Chetwynd, by the Kaffirs. We have received the details of this melancholy event. They were all new comers, and unacquainted with the Kaffir character and tactics. Captain Gibson and Dr. Howell had the charge of seventy men, and the sick, on the banks of the Kei. Being short of rations, they went with a party to take some cattle for use. They fell in with a herd, apparently unguarded (placed in all probability as a decoy), and, accompanied by four Hottentots, detached themselves from the men to drive them away. They were waylaid by a party of about 150 Kaffirs, and the officers, with two of the Hottentots, killed, before the soldiers, alarmed by the firing, when two miles distant from them, could reach the spot. Dr. Howell's horse was killed at the first fire, and his friends sacrificed their own lives rather than abandon him. They had fired away all their ammunition, and their dead bodies were found lying beside seven or eight of the enemy, whom they had shot. The bodies had been mutilated in a shocking manner by the savages. Captain Gibson was married: his wife and family are in Europe. He was about to retire from the service, and it is said had, indeed, given up his papers, and might have left the camp, but declined to do so as long as his corps (the Rifles) was in the field. The Hon. Mr. Chetwynd was not more than twenty-five years old, and Dr. Howell was about the same age.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

New York papers to the 15th ult. have reached us by the *Waterloo* packet-ship. They contain very little news, the principal feature being the resignation of Colonel Benton of the Commission of Major-General offered him by the President, he declining to accept this rank, and proceed to Mexico, without full controlling powers, and also liberty to sign preliminaries of peace, which the President refuses. New Orleans papers of the 2nd ult. had come to hand.

One of them only, the *New Orleans Delta*, contains a report that another engagement had taken place between General Taylor and Santa Anna near Saltillo, on the road to Monterey; and that it terminated in the defeat of the Mexicans, with a very heavy loss in killed and wounded, General Arista being among the latter. In New York, however, this report was generally disbelieved, as letters of later date make no mention of such a battle.

It was understood that Commodore Connor had been superseded in the command of the Gulf squadron by Commodore Perry, and that the latter would lead the fleet in the bombardment of San Juan d'Ulloa, which was to take place, all being favourable, on the 20th of last month.

The great and continuous demand for vessels in the American ports to transport grain to Europe has caused, as might be expected, some derangement in other branches of trade. In that of sugar and molasses it is now felt, a large number of vessels employed in this branch having loaded for England and Ireland.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Avon* has arrived at Southampton, with the West India mails. There is no news of consequence from the West India Islands. The prospects of the crops are extremely encouraging.

At Trinidad a subscription had been commenced for the relief of distress in Ireland and Scotland.

The Legislature at Borbadocs has voted £2,000 for the distressed Irish and Scotch, which is to be placed at the disposal of the British Association of London. Lieut. Gen. Berkeley, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, arrived from Jamaica on the 23d February, relieving Lieut. Gen. Middlemore, who left for England the next day.

The President of St. Domingo died at Hayti on the 28th February. A new President was elected on the 3d March. 1200 soldiers were marched to Jacmel, in case of any disturbance. Everything, however, went off quietly.

NEW CHURCH IN THE CITY-ROAD.—A new and elegant church has been for some time in course of erection on the north side of the City-road, about an equal distance between the Angel and the Eagle Taverns, and is now nearly ready for consecration. It is in the chief English style of architecture, and the plan consists of a nave and aisles, chancel, a north chapel to the chancel, continuous with the aisle, and a tower in a corresponding position on the south.

DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. WARNEFORD.—This lady, mother-in-law of the late Sir Charles Wetherell, expired late in the past week, at her seat, Warneford Place, Wiltshire, at the advanced age of 81. She was daughter of the late and sister of the present Viscount Ashbrook, and in 1798 married the late Colonel Warneford, the representative of one of the wealthiest families in Wilts. By this union, amongst other issue, she had Lady Wetherell, who, by the melancholy event, becomes one of the richest heiresses in the Empire.

AN IGNORAMUS “ON PRINCIPLE.”—The *Durham Chronicle*, in a notice of the late educational controversy in Stockton, says:—“During the early part of the discussion, the meeting was highly edified by a speech from a man in fustian (a very appropriate garb), who condemned education as an evil, and said that he at one time had the offer of a good education, which offer he, however, on principle, refused. He then stated to the meeting that he confidently believed that but for his refusal of education, he would have been hanged long since for forgery, or some other crime appertaining to education alone.”

ACCIDENT TO LORD BROWNLOW CECIL.—Lord Brownlow Cecil, the second son of the Marquis of Exeter, was thrown from his horse Jack, while riding for the Five Sovereigns Sweepstakes, at the Windsor Steeple Chases, on Tuesday. His horse, which had cleared the last brook beautifully, and had got the lead by several lengths, fell at the second fence after the brook, throwing its rider, and partially rolling over him. Before he could be dragged away by the by-standers, his Lordship was struck by the next horse, which was over the brook, and rendered for a time insensible. His shoulder was dislocated, in addition to a severe wrist sprain, and bruises on various parts of the body—the latter being occasioned, as it is supposed, by his horse rolling over him. The shoulder was set within an hour of the accident, and his Lordship is going on very favourably.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICER OUTWITTED BY PROFESSOR KELLER.

At Liverpool, on Monday, a case was tried, Howden v. Standish, from which it appeared that Professor Keller had contrived to mystify a Sheriff's officer.

It was an action against the late Sheriff of the county of Lancaster, to recover the amount of a debt due to the plaintiff from Professor Keller, against whom process had been sued out, the officer having, as was alleged, failed through his own negligence in executing the warrant.

Professor Keller, as he was called, was, it appeared, the manager of, and principal performer in, a group of *artistes* who in the course of last year represented, in various parts of the country, subjects taken from the antique and celebrated paintings, the figures, male and female, being arranged on a pedestal which turned round, so as to exhibit the composition to the spectators in all its different points of view. Mr. Keller was a powerful man, with large beard and moustache, and possessing a singular command over the muscles of the forearm, by the movement of which he beat time to the music. The Professor, however, unfortunately, had got into debt, his performances in London not having been very successful. He came down to Birmingham, and thence to Liverpool, where he was engaged to perform at a theatre erected in the Zoological Gardens. The plaintiff (Mr. Howden) was a creditor, to whom the “Professor” owed something better (or worse) than £100, and in the hope of enforcing the payment of his money, had followed Mr. Keller to Liverpool. A writ had been sued out, and, under a Judge's order, the plaintiff was empowered to hold Mr. Keller to bail, on the ground of his being about to leave the country. The warrants reached the hands of the officer, a person of the name of Lawton, on Wednesday, the 8th of July. On that very evening Mr. Keller was to perform at the theatre in the Gardens, and thither Mr. Lawton, in the company of Mr. Howden, repaired. Mr. Howden pointed out Keller, who was exhibiting studies from the ancient statues, and personated Cain in a group of “Cain and Abel.” Mr. Howden, with little reverence for the ideal, saw nothing in Cain or the antique statues but his simple debtor, Mr. Keller, and pressed Mr. Lawton strongly at once to execute her Majesty's writ on the First Homicide, or the Apollo, or the Dying Gladiator, as might be most convenient. Mr. Lawton, however, “albeit unused,” seemed to have been restrained by a kind of superstitious awe from anything so profane—to say nothing of the fact that the stage was some six feet two above the ground, and that the *troupe* were aware of the danger of the *chef*, and prepared for resistance, together with the advantage of being able to leave the aggressors, in a twinkling, in the dark, amid the labyrinths of the scenes should a seizure be attempted. Mr. Lawton, therefore, thought it better to wait and intercept his victim as he left the gardens. Accordingly, after the performance was over, they waited for this purpose between the gardens and the hotel adjoining, at which Mr. Keller was staying. In due time a hat, cloak, beard, and moustache, which could belong to no one but that gentleman, made their appearance, and their identity was corroborated by the fact, that on the arm of the figure that bore them leaned, beyond all doubt, Mrs. Keller. The officer intimated in the usual way his desire for a further acquaintance with Mr. Keller. Mrs. Keller wept, presented the Professor with some money—a matter, she was aware, necessary to one's comfortable existence in a lock-up—and Mr. Keller, after a hurried embrace to his child, was snatched away in the clutches of the law. On arriving, however, at his place of detainer, the “caption” proceeded to disembarass himself of his beard and moustache, and appeared in a new character, as Frederick Huson, a German *artiste*—a member of the *troupe*. Again, on the Friday following, an attempt was made to seize the Professor. He again made his appearance on the stage, the house being densely crowded; again a muffled bearded figure (this time more stealthily) was seen hurrying from the garden; again the officer made his seizure, the person being actually pointed out by the plaintiff himself, and again it was found that Mr. Keller had rung the changes on his pursuers, the person seized being one Goodman, and not the Professor. The Professor himself remained in hiding for some weeks, having sacrificed on the altar of liberty his beard and moustache, and thus thrown the officers off the scent. He afterwards left Liverpool with his company, and proceeded direct to Ostend.

For the defendant it was contended that the officer had used his very best exertions under the circumstances to effect a seizure, and evidence was called to show that it was by the express direction of Mr. Howden himself that no attempt was made to arrest Keller on the stage—an attempt which, it was urged, must necessarily have been unsuccessful, and would probably have resulted in a terrific uproar.

A verdict was finally returned for the plaintiff.

COMBINATION OF WORKMEN.—At Liverpool a case has been tried, before Mr. Baron Rolfe, Regina v. Selby, and others. It was an indictment for a conspiracy found at the last assizes, and sent down to be tried as a record of the Queen's Bench. The names of the defendants were—Henry Selby, William Read, John Bousfield, Alfred Cheesborough, Francis Dawson, John Dumbell, Gilbert Gray, Peter Grundy, Samuel Mills, William Murgatroyd, Joseph Platt, James Quarry, Nathan Ramsden, Joseph Smith, Robert Waistwater, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Wright, Joseph Bleniers, Joseph Brennan, John Firth, George Leech, John Roberts, George Scholes, John Thompson, Rowland Wilkinson, and Elijah Bowman. The indictment contained twenty-six counts, setting out the conspiracy in various forms. In the greater number of the counts it was alleged, in substance, to be a conspiracy against John Jones and Arthur Potts, ironfounders and engineers, carrying on business at the Viaduct-foundry near Newton, by which conspiracy, it was sought, by indirect means and practices, to impoverish the said John Jones and Richard Potts, and to deprive, prevent, and hinder them from following, using, exercising, and carrying on their trade and business. In others of the counts the conspiracy was alleged to be against the workmen, journeymen, and apprentices employed by Messrs. Jones and Potts; and a great number of overt acts was set out, alleged to have been committed in pursuance of the conspiracy. The indictment ran to a great length, and was, in the course of the trial alleged to measure nearly forty yards. The printed copies supplied to counsel contained eighty-three folio pages. The Jury returned a verdict of “Guilty” against Selby, Bousfield, Cheesborough, Dawson, Platt, Quarry, Wilson, and Frith; acquitting the others.

LIBEL UPON A RAILWAY DIRECTOR.—On Monday, there was an inquiry before Lord Denman and a special jury, at Kingston, to assess the damages for a libel upon Mr. Chadwick, the Chairman of the North Wales Railway, and who also filled the same office on the Richmond Railway, which libel was published in *Herapath's Railway Journal* of the 13th June, 1846. The defendant pleaded that he had not been actuated by any malice in publishing the libel, and that he had apologised for it in conformity with the statute, and paid £5 into court as a compensation. The Court, upon demurrer, held the plea to be insufficient. While the plaintiff was Chairman of the North Wales Railway, some Parliamentary difficulties occurred, which prevented the works of the Railway from being commenced as soon as had been expected; and, in order that the capital of the Company might be employed, a loan was effected of £20,000 to the South-Western Railway, at four per cent. On that money being repaid, £5000 were lent to the Richmond Company, at four-and-a-half per cent. Upon this a letter appeared in *Herapath's Journal*, professing to be signed by “Evan Griffiths, a shareholder in the North Wales Railway,” in which very violent language was used towards the plaintiff, accusing him of having, from interested motives, misappropriated the funds entrusted to him. The defendant was applied to for the address of the writer, and it then appeared that there was no such person as “Evan Griffiths, a shareholder in the North Wales Railway,” in existence. An apology appeared in the next week's paper, for the offensive expressions that had been used. The defendant, however, refused to say that, of his own knowledge, he knew the statement to be false, and this was the only form of apology that the plaintiff would accept. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, £50.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TRIAL OF DR. CRONIN FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

On Wednesday, Dr. Cronin, of Leicester-square, was tried on the charge of having caused the death of Sarah Ellen Collyer, aged 22, by having administered to her certain ingredients, whereby he had been guilty of manslaughter.

Mr. Payne conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson defended the prisoner. We gave the particulars of the case at the time; but, as Dr. Cronin was completely exculpated from blame, it is only fair to recapitulate the points of the trial.

Mr. Payne, in opening the case, stated that the prisoner was charged with having caused the death of the deceased by prescribing to her certain medicines. The prescription was as follows:—“Compound spirit of ammonia, two drachms; tincture of opium, sixteen drops; prussic acid, at Scheele's strength, four drops; compound strychnine powder, two grains; bitter almond water, six ounces; of which make a mixture, and take two spoonfuls three times a day. Feb. 3rd. Miss Collyer.—D.C.” On the 15th of February last, the prescription had been sent to a chemist in the neighbourhood, who made it up; and the deceased, immediately upon taking it, became ill, and in twenty or twenty-five minutes died. The ingredient, compound strychnine, was omitted in the prescription; and the first question was, whether the omission was an important part of the prescription. If it was not, then they would have to inquire if the death of Miss Collyer was caused by the gross and culpable ignorance or the gross and culpable rashness of the prisoner.

Amongst the witnesses called by the learned gentleman was—

Daniel Coffin, chemist, Camden Town.—He remembered on the 15th of February receiving a prescription from Miss Collyer about seven o'clock in the evening. The prescription produced was the one which he had made up. On receiving the prescription, he saw that he had not the bitter almond water or the compound strychnine powder. He sent a boy out for the bitter almond water, and the boy brought back a bottle full of it. The directions he had sent for it corresponded with the prescription. The boy did not bring back any compound strychnine powder, although he had been directed to do so. He mixed up the ingredients, and put the mixture in a bottle, and gave it to the witness Johnson. He had never known bitter almond water and compound strychnine powder used as medicine before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson: He was not acquainted with the properties of bitter almond water, or of compound strychnine powder, nor were they contained in the recognised Pharmaceutical Encyclopedia or Dictionary. When he sent his lad to the Apothecaries' Hall for the bitter almond water and the compound strychnine powder, he had not sent Dr. Cronin's prescription, but a copy of it. It was not usual to do so. There were certain ingredients, some of which neutralised the others. The compound of ammonia dissolved the prussic acid. He was not aware of bitter almonds as a medicine, and that, if prepared in a certain way, it was a strong poison. The bottle was filled up with six ounces of bitter almond water.

Re-examined: He never knew bitter almond water used “to make up” before. Mr. Justice Coleridge, addressing the witness, said: I must say that this is the

most monstrous thing I ever heard, to make up a prescription without putting in all the ingredients; nor does the circumstance of your ignorance better the matter. Don't misunderstand my meaning. To make up a prescription without including all the ingredients is a fraud on the person who brings the prescription. You must not give only what you happen to have in your shop; you ought to have said, "I have not the ingredient;" you set up your judgment against that of the physician whose prescription it was, and you had no right to interpose your judgment.

After some other evidence, an intimation was made that the case need not proceed further.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said, the witnesses, with one exception, seemed agreed, that if the prescription had been properly made up, the medicine would have been harmless. It was inferred then by them, that when the stronger form was intended, the word *con.* or *concentrated* would have been added.

Mr. Clarkson said, that there was a case of a precisely similar kind as this on record, and the Jury had returned an acquittal. There was not a shadow of doubt that Mr. Wakley ought not to have committed Dr. Cronin for trial, if, indeed, he should ever have had the case before him at all.

The Jury not appearing to come to an agreement,

Mr. Justice Coleridge said that if they had any doubt in the case they should let the trial proceed, or allow him to sum up the evidence already given, and then consider the verdict.

The case accordingly proceeded for a short time, when the Jury expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and, without calling further witnesses, at once returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr. Clarkson said that he had been fully prepared to prove the constant use of this ingredient as a medicinal vehicle in the form used in Dr. Cronin's prescription; but the decision to which the Jury had arrived would not entail on him the necessity of bringing his witnesses forward.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, addressing the prisoner: You are discharged.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN SHOREDITCH.—On Thursday, Thomas Brookes, a man of 21, was tried for the murder of William Gobert. It will be recollected that, on the 17th of March, the prisoner shot the deceased, at a house in Hare-alley, Shoreditch. The Jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to transportation for life.

POLICE.

THE ARTIST CHARGED WITH UTTERING A FORGED CHEQUE.—Henry James d'Emden, the artist who, as we stated last week, was charged at MARLBOROUGH-STREET, with uttering a forged cheque for £120, with intent to defraud Mr. Frederick Patey Chappell, solicitor, 25, Golden-square, has undergone another examination, the result of which was his committal for trial on the charge.

OMNIBUS THIEVES.—At the same office, on Saturday last, John Lawrence and Ernest Schultz, two fashionably-dressed men, were charged with the following robbery:—It appeared that two ladies, of the name of Hammond, sisters, living at No. 12, Middlesex-place, New-road, got into an omnibus on the previous evening, at Hungerford Market. Shortly after they were in the vehicle, one of them asked the other to give her a sovereign, and, on her going to do so, she found that some person had adroitly taken a sovereign out of the purse in her pocket. The prisoner Schultz sat next to the first one, and his companion on the opposite side of the omnibus, next to her sister. Schultz pressed very close against the Miss Hammond he sat by, and she found him, as the vehicle was proceeding, very busy with a reticule which lay in her lap, which caused her to snuff it. Directly afterwards she saw the other prisoner fumbling about her sister's dress, and distinctly observed Schultz touch his companion with his toe. The other, however, continued using his right hand under his cloak, and suddenly put something into his waistcoat pocket, at which moment she spoke to her sister, who discovered her loss. Lawrence tried to escape. Both prisoners, who gave false addresses, were found in possession of loose money in different pockets. They were remanded. The prisoners underwent a re-examination on Wednesday, when additional evidence was given against them, and they were committed for trial.

IRELAND.

THE OPENING OF M. SOYER'S SOUP KITCHEN.

On Monday last M. Soyer opened his model soup kitchen at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, a ceremony which was attended by Prince George of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Meath and Charlemont, and many other distinguished individuals.

The building, which is constructed of wood, is about 40 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth, and consists of one large apartment, where the preparation and distribution of the food is effected. In the centre of this apartment is a large steam-boiler mounted on wheels, and arranged around the apartments are a number of metallic box-shaped vessels, also mounted on wheels, into which the materials for the soup are placed. These are heated by steam conveyed by means of iron pipes from the central boiler, and by a slow digestive process, the entire of the nutriment contained in the materials is extracted without having its properties deteriorated. When the soup is ready, the recipients are admitted by a narrow entrance at one side of the house, one by one; each receives a large bowl of soup, and, having drunk it, then receives an ample allowance of bread, and is dismissed by another door in the rear of the building. In this manner M. Soyer calculates he will be able to give one meal every day to at least 5000 persons from an establishment of the size of the present one.

Shortly after three o'clock, the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Ladies Ponsonby, and attended by his aides-de-camp, drove into the esplanade, and, to the regret of all present, it was announced that, owing to slight indisposition, from which he had been suffering for some days, he could not leave his carriage, but he requested his rations might be sent out to him. M. Soyer then presented his Excellency with a bowl of the soup which stands No. 1 in his Irish recipes, and appears to be the cheapest of all; the cost is about 3d. per gallon. His Excellency took a reasonable share for an invalid, and pronounced it excellent. Ladies Emily and Kathleen Ponsonby, Mrs. Williams, the Misses Brady, Mr. Gerald Ponsonby, Mr. C. Connellan, the Lord Chancellor, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, and several others, remained inside the square formed by the range of tables, whilst the poor people were enjoying their meal, and the pleasure which those benevolent personages derived from seeing the poor people give every token of their approval of the "steam-engine soup," was visible upon every countenance, the ladies seeming to take the deepest interest in the subject.

FEVER AND DISTRESS.—According to the letters from Dublin, fever continues to increase to an alarming extent in Cork, Sligo, Mayo, and various other counties, and, indeed, the pestilence exists to a greater or less degree generally throughout the country. In the union workhouses, especially, the malady prevails, and the mortality in some places is very considerable. As yet Dublin and the surrounding metropolitan districts have escaped, but there is reason to apprehend that with the approach of warm weather the capital will also suffer as well as the provinces. In some few counties—for instance, in Cork and Sligo—famine is still at work, but generally there appears to be a decrease of destitution.

BALLYMORE ESTATE.—A correspondent corrects a statement which appeared in our paper of the 20th ult., as to the sale of a large quantity of potatoes at Ballymore Eustace, county of Kildare. Our correspondent assures us that there have not been two sacks of potatoes in any market at Ballymore Eustace for the last three months. On each Wednesday for the last month, he says, there have been about 30 stone weight of potatoes offered for sale; but, during the months of January and February, there were none to be had in the market. The account in question formed part of a letter given by a contemporary. We regret to find from the information of our correspondent that the parish alluded to is in a very destitute condition, and trust that this notice of the fact will attract the attention of the charitable.

DEATH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CORK.—The Cork papers announce the death of the Right Rev. John Murphy, the Roman Catholic Bishop of that diocese, at the advanced age of 75. He was consecrated Bishop in 1815, and was very much esteemed by all ranks.

SERIOUS FIRE IN LIMERICK.—A very alarming fire took place in Limerick on the night of yesterday week. The splendid premises belonging to the firm of Egan and McCormack, Thomas-street, were burned to the ground, and an immense quantity of most valuable property destroyed. The largest brush factory in Europe, which had been reared by the enterprise and skill of the partners in the firm, was totally destroyed. The fire spread with such fearful rapidity from front to rear as to threaten destruction to the entire range of buildings to the front in George's-street, to the rear in Roche's-street, and around to Catharine-street. With considerable exertion the fire was prevented communicating to the store of Mr. Robert Wheeler, but the private dwelling adjoining the brush factory in Thomas-street was partly burnt down.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR DUGALD L. GILMOUR, K.C.B.—Intelligence has been received from Rome of the demise in that city of Lieut.-General Sir Dugald L. Gilmour, K.C.B., on the 25th ult. This distinguished officer had been upwards of fifty years in the army, and shared the perils of the Peninsular campaign under the gallant Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION ON BOARD TWO STEAMERS.—Fires recently broke out on board the steamer *Shearwater*, and the store ship *Tortoise*. The first occurred on board the *Shearwater* steam vessel (two guns), Commander Sir Webster, Bart., stationed at Oban, on the 20th of March last. The fire broke out in her coal bunker, and on the next day in the opposite one. With the united exertions of the officers and crew, after some hours working at the pumps, it was extinguished, but not before great damage was done. The second was on board the *Tortoise* (2 guns) store ship, Captain Hutton, stationed as guard ship at the Island of Ascension, for the supply of the African steam squadron with coals. The fire broke out among the coals, a signal gun was fired, and the whole troops in garrison were put in requisition, when, after four days and four nights hard work her hold was cleared and the fire extinguished, but not till nearly all her beams were burnt from three to five inches through.

DEATH OF SIR W. T. POLE, BART.—Sir William Templer Pole, Bart., died at Shute House on Saturday night, after a long but not a painful illness. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, John George de la Pole, the present Baronet, a young man of considerable attainments and promise.

CONSECRATION.—The Lord Bishop of Winchester will consecrate the newly-erected Church of St. Thomas, Winchester, capable of affording accommodation to nearly a thousand persons, on Friday, the 15th day of April.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

THE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

The house of Polignac is one of the oldest and most noble in the genealogical records of France. It boasts of many eminent men in ancient times; at more recent periods, the Cardinal Melchior de Polignac, Minister of Louis XIV., and Madame de Polignac, the devoted friend and confidant of Queen Marie Antoinette, and mother of the Prince just dead, may be mentioned as distinguished members of the family. The subject of this notice, Augustus Julius Armand Maria, Prince de Polignac, was the second son of Julius, Duke de Polignac, by his wife, the lady above-mentioned. The Prince was born on the 14th May, 1780, and, shortly after, he and his whole family were driven into exile by the French Revolution: his mother died of grief for the murder of Marie Antoinette, and he and his brothers passed their youth partly in Austria, partly in Russia, and then in England. Staunch supporters of Royalism, and ardent adherents of the Bourbons, the Prince de Polignac, and his elder brother Armand, embarked, in 1804, in the abortive conspiracy of Georges Cadoudal against Napoleon. The Emperor, at the instance of Josephine, spared the lives of the Polignacs; but they remained close prisoners in France until the Bourbon Restoration.

After the return of Louis XVIII., the Prince de Polignac became the avowed leader of the Ultra-Royalist party, which was but little encouraged by the King, but strongly supported by his brother the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. In 1823, the Prince de Polignac went as Ambassador to London, and remained six years there. In 1829, he became Prime Minister of France; and then it was that his zeal completely outran his discretion. At his instigation, mainly, Charles X. issued the fatal ordinances of July, which dethroned him, and founded the monarchy of Louis Philippe. For his share in this memorable business, the Prince was condemned to death by the Chamber of Peers, but the penalty was commuted into perpetual imprisonment. After a long incarceration at Ham, the Prince was permitted to go into exile, and finally he was allowed a free residence in France, provided he did not sojourn in Paris. He there established himself at St. Germain, a place more than once the last refuge of ruined kings and statesmen; and he here passed his final years of broken health and deep affliction. The deaths of Charles X. and the Duke of Angoulême completed the misery of his existence. After these events, he sunk into a gloom from which he never entirely recovered; and he expired, on the 29th ultimo in his sixty-eighth year.

Julius Prince de Polignac was a man of bygone times—the chivalrous servant of an absolute King—a Minister full of love, loyalty, and devotion for his master. He unfortunately lived at a period unsuited to his opinions, and his utter undoing was the result. Yet, though he may have been violent and wrong-headed in politics, he was immaculate in private. True to his race, he exhibited every virtue that became a gentleman, and was likely to win honour and affection. Now, that the storm in which he was wrecked has passed over, he sinks into the grave more pitied than condemned by mankind. The Prince de Polignac was twice married—first, on the 6th July, 1816, to Miss Barbara Campbell, by whom he leaves a son and successor, Armand. The Prince married secondly, the 3rd June, 1824, Maria Charlotte, youngest daughter of Thomas, first Lord Rancilife, and widow of the Marquis de Choiseul: by this lady he leaves four other sons and a daughter. The Prince de Polignac was the possessor of Millemont, in France, of a part of Calderon and Argyle, in Isle St. Vincent, and of the lands of Wild Sturm and Reichersdorf, in Bavaria.

WILLIAM THOMAS EARDLEY-TWISTLETON-FIENNES, LORD SAYE AND SELE.



This nobleman enjoyed the ancient title of his family for little more than two years, having succeeded his father in November, 1844. He has died unmarried, aged forty-eight, leaving his cousin, the Rev. Frederick Twistleton, D.C.L., heir to the barony, which was conferred originally in 1447 on Sir James Fiennes, grandson of Sir William Fiennes, by Joan, his wife, daughter of Sir Geoffrey de Saye, of Sele, in Kent, Admiral of the Fleet, and Knight Banneret. The ultimate fate of Sir James Fiennes, to whom the title was thus granted, and who held the dignified offices of Warden of the Cinque Ports and Lord Treasurer of England, marks the instability of greatness at the period in which he lived. Being a prisoner in the Tower when Jack Cade's mob entered London, he was dragged thence by the rioters to the Standard at Cheap-side, and there beheaded, 4th July, 1451. His death is graphically told by Shakespeare in the Second Part of Henry VI. The son and successor of this powerful but ill-fated noble, William, second Lord Saye and Sele, was appointed Vice-Admiral of England under the stout Earl of Warwick; and eventually fell, under the Yorkist banner, at the battle of Barnet. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Wickham, of Broughton, in Oxfordshire, nearly related to William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester; and thus his Lordship's descendants became of founder's kin to New College, Oxford. The male line of the Fiennes family expired, in 1781, with Richard, sixth Viscount Saye and Sele; but the ancient barony was allowed to Thomas Twistleton, Esq., of Broughton Castle, as heir general of James, second Viscount. The Peer, whose decease we record, was this nobleman's grandson, being only son of Gregory William, eleventh Baron, by Maria-Marow, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sampson, Lord Eardley, the possessor of the beautiful estate of Belvedere, near Erith.

JOHN CURWOOD, ESQ.

This gentleman was one of the oldest members of the English bar. He was called to the station of a barrister by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple so far back as the 10th June, 1796. Mr. Curwood very soon attained considerable practice on the Home Circuit, and at the Old Bailey; and his name appears in connection with many Crown cases of political importance. He it was who defended ably and eloquently Thistlewood and others of the poor wretches engaged in the Cato-street conspiracy: and one of his last forensic displays was, when, very old and almost blind, he spoke before the Judges of the Queen's Bench, in favour of the privileges of the House of Commons, in the memorable action of Stockdale against Hansard. Mr. Curwood made, some years ago, a rather unwise change, from the Home to the Oxford Circuit: this materially injured his practice; he was, however, appointed a revising barrister on the latter circuit; and he, until very recently, continued to labour at his profession. The extremely gentle disposition, the agreeable manners, and the strictly honourable feeling and conduct of Mr. Curwood, had endeared him to a wide circle of friends in the profession, whose sympathy and attention tended to soothe the trying circumstances of declining prosperity and health. Mr. Curwood's death took place rather unexpectedly, at Hendon, on the 31st ult.

LEMAN REDE.

This clever writer, whose name is well known to the periodical and dramatic literature of the day, was the son of a Mr. Leman Rede, a barrister and an author, who died many years ago. Mr. Rede, junior, was born at Hamburg, in 1802. He first appeared before the public as a dramatic performer, and afterwards as a contributor to the magazines, and a successful theatrical writer. His productions for the stage are extremely numerous. Among them, "The Rake's Progress" and "The Old and Young Stager" had great success. The latter drama introduced Charles Mathews to the London boards in 1835, and was acted for eighty-four nights consecutively. In private, Mr. Leman Rede was a kind and respectable man. He married a Miss Sarah Cooke, daughter of Cooke, the bass singer, by whom he leaves a son. Mr. Rede died of apoplexy on the 3rd instant, at his house in Southampton-street, Strand.

THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH PLANTA, G.C.H.

This gentleman, whose death occurred on the 5th instant, at his house in Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, was son of the late Joseph Planta, F.R.S., for twenty-eight years Principal Librarian of the British Museum; and grandson of the Rev. Andrew Planta, Minister of the German Reformed Church in London who came to England in 1752,

from the Grisons, in Switzerland. His period of official service was an extended one. For nearly ten years he filled the important appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; at the Congresses of Paris, Vienna, and Aix-la-Chapelle, attended Lord Castlereagh, the British Representative on those occasions; and, from 1827 to 1830, was Joint-Secretary to the Treasury. The right honourable gentleman sat in several Parliaments previously to 1844, as Member for Hastings, in the neighbourhood of which town he possessed a handsome residence, called Fairlight Place. Mr. Planta was born in 1787, and married, in 1831, Mrs. Oom, relict of Thomas Oom, Esq., of Bedford-square. At the period of his death, he was in the enjoyment of a pension of £1500 per annum.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ROYAL HOSPITALS.—On Monday the Lord Mayor attended at Christ's Hospital upon the occasion of the preaching of the first Spital Sermon at Christ's Church. A true report of the number of children and other poor people maintained in the several Royal Hospitals of the City of London under the care of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors thereof the year last past was presented to him.

PROPOSED NEW EXHIBITION FOR THE FINE ARTS.—On Wednesday, a preliminary meeting of gentlemen connected with literary and scientific pursuits, and interested in the promotion of the Fine Arts, was held at the saloon of the Adelaide Gallery, Strand, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing an annual exhibition of pictures, sculpture, and drawing, intended for the Royal Academy, but which the committee of that body are compelled, from want of space, to refuse. William Carpenter, Esq., was unanimously called on to preside. After a discussion, in which the Rev. J. Richardson, LL.D., Capt. Brander, Robert Soutar, Esq., Bertie Ambrose, Esq., W. Carpenter, Esq., H. Justins, Esq., and other gentlemen took part, the following resolution was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Soutar, and carried unanimously, "That a committee be now formed, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of carrying out the object of this meeting."

EASTER VISITORS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—No less than 19,170 persons inspected the collections of this institution on Monday. As an instance of the increasing interest which the public takes in this national collection, we may state that on Easter Monday, 1845, the number of visitors was 15,316; whereas on Monday last there were 19,170. During the year 1841, there were 319,374, whilst during last year there were 750,601. The magnificent hall leading into the building was expected to be thrown open; but in consequence of the works not being sufficiently advanced, the public was deprived of a sight of that splendid piece of architecture. The facade is now finished, with the exception of the figures for the pediment. It has a very chaste and elegant effect, and, when relieved from the obstruction of the unsightly wall which enclosed the court-yard of the old building, will form one of the greatest ornaments of the metropolis.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The visitors to this institution on Monday were about 16,000, all appearing highly gratified both with the old works and with the recent additions, which have been cleaned and re-framed, and will tend to render this collection more attractive than hitherto.

VICTORIA PARK.—On and since Easter Sunday this now popular place of resort at the east end has attracted a large number of visitors, and on Sunday and Monday it was estimated that upwards of 20,000 persons passed through the gates at the leading entrance in Bishop Bonner's Fields. Since February great progress has been made in the plantations, and the lake is nearly completed, and partly filled with water. The sites for two cricket-grounds have also been marked out, and everything in connection with it presents a very forward appearance. Building speculation is going on very actively in the vicinity.

MARSHALSEA AND PALACE COURTS.—These Courts, which possess separate jurisdictions, are exempted from the operation of the New County Courts Act, and actions may be brought in the same, notwithstanding the new law is now in force in the metropolitan districts. The Marshalsea Court is a very ancient tribunal, and is mentioned as early as the seventh century: it has jurisdiction in matters connected with the Royal household, but proceedings are very seldom adopted therein. The Palace Court was created by letters patent in the reign of Charles the Second, and therein four barristers and six solicitors (all of whom purchase their places) practise: the Court has a jurisdiction of twelve miles from the Royal Palace at Westminster, "every way," with the exception of the City of London.

THE PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK, AND ALDERMAN GIBBS.—A meeting of the ratepayers of the above parish took place on Tuesday, for the election of churchwardens and other parochial officers. The Rev. Mr. Croly, the rector, took the chair. Mr. Rock, one of the churchwardens, congratulated his fellow ratepayers on the improved aspect of affairs. The Court of Common Pleas had decided that Mr. Alderman Gibbs had unduly exercised the rights of churchwarden, the custom by which he claimed to be elected being at an end. The receipts, amounting to £2000, had not yet been paid in, although Mr. Alderman Gibbs had been unable to prove his claim of £1800 against the parish. Mr. Flight said that, on the 15th of last month, demand was made upon him for £1769 11s. 6d., as expenses of the poor, and, to his small astonishment, he found it signed "Michael Gibbs." There was much complaint as to the letting of parish property at one-third its value, and even that had not been duly collected. Messrs. Rock and Flight were unanimously re-elected as churchwardens for the ensuing year. The Rev. Dr. Croly referred at some length to the condition of the parish church, which, he said, was utterly unfit for the performance of divine service, the cold obliging many persons to leave in the middle of service. The parish was indebted 140 guineas to the organist (a poor woman), and £273 to the sextons. For four years he had not received a shilling of the stipend due to him for his lectureship. He thought the day of select vestries was over, and he hoped the ratepayers would assert and maintain their right to manage their parochial affairs.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—On Wednesday, the preparations for the formation of the new street from the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, to Shaftesbury-place, Vauxhall Bridge-road, were commenced; and also the demolition of the remaining portion of Upper St. Martin's-lane, for the continuation of the new street through Leicester-square from Piccadilly and Coventry-street.

THE NEW FERRY AT HUNGERFORD-BRIDGE.—On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, the new pier at Hungerford-bridge was opened for steam-boat passengers by Mr. Hawes, accompanied by the directors of the bridge company.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths, from all causes, registered in London, in the week ending April 3, is 1004. The average calculated on deaths in the spring quarter (which, in the Registrar-General's distribution of the seasons, commences in April) is 914. The average of the winter months is 1068. The amount of mortality, as shown in the present return, therefore, is nearly what might be expected in the state of transition from cold to heat. It is satisfactory to observe that the mortality of young persons is unusually small; and that the whole deaths from the epidemic class of diseases is not more than 107, while the average is 166.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CROPS.—As considerable interest now prevails in reference to the state of the wheat crops, we have looked carefully to the reports in the provincial papers upon the subject. The accounts, for the most part, are favourable. In Lincolnshire and Sussex, the wheats look well. In Bedfordshire, there is great improvement. In Hampshire and Yorkshire, the wheat has suffered from the cold, but no serious injury has been inflicted. Upon the whole, the prospect is cheering.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN BIRMINGHAM.—The agitation on this very important subject proceeds in Birmingham. Various meetings, which may be looked upon as preliminary to the town meeting, have been held under the auspices of the clergy of the Establishment, and at all of these resolutions have been passed signifying approbation of the Government scheme, and memorials to the House of Commons in the spirit of these have been adopted. It should be noticed, that many meetings have taken place in different parts of the country, for and against the plan.

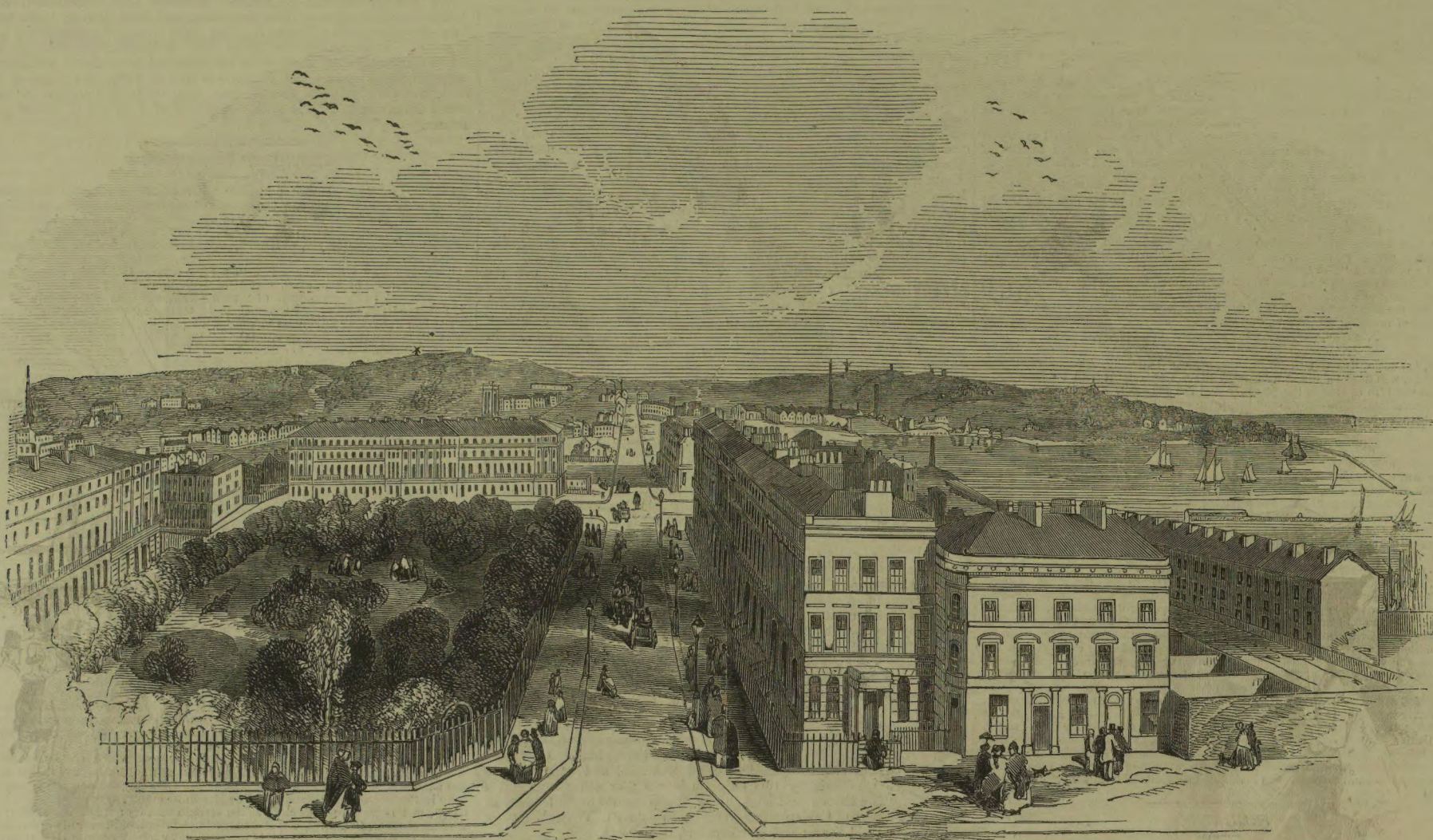
NEW CEMETERY AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday the interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of a chapel in the grounds laid out for a Church of England new cemetery, took place at Birmingham, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. At half-past two o'clock Divine service was performed in St. Paul's Church, after which a numerous and highly respectable procession was formed, and proceeded to Warston Lane. The stone was laid by the Hon. Frederick Gough, after which the directors and a select party partook of a collation at the house of J. Aston, Esq. The following is the inscription on the plate:—"This stone was laid on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1847, at the Church of St. Michael. Architect, Mr. Hamilton; builder, Mr. Burton." The grounds are most pleasantly situated, and when laid out according to the plans which have been approved of, will present a picturesque appearance.

MORTALITY IN LIVERPOOL IN 1846.—The parish accounts have just been published. It appears that the baptisms in 1846 were 11,648; the burials, 6970; and the marriages, 3901. The increase in baptisms has been 472; in burials, 1917; and in marriages, 316. The greatest mortality seems to have been amongst children under two years of age, of whom 1911 died during the twelve months. In what is called the vicinity, such as Toxteth Park, Everton, &c., the additional baptisms have been 1548; burials, 4114; and marriages, 428.

SUDDEN DEATH AT LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Evan Evans, of Liverpool, attended, as a juror, a coroner's inquest, on Monday morning, and on that evening dropped down dead in the street.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT FAREHAM.—On Wednesday a special session of the justices for South Hants was held at the Red Lion Inn, for the purpose of investigating the charge of attempted murder against Charles Wolfe, purpose of establishing the charge of attempted murder against Charles Wolfe, aged about nineteen years, upon the person of Elizabeth Ayling. The alleged crime was committed on the 22nd ult., and some particulars of the case were given in this journal. It will be recollected that the prisoner and the girl Ayling were fellow-servants in the house of William Thresher, Esq., one of the magistrates of Hampshire, and that on the day above mentioned he came into her room, and, using expressions indicative of jealousy of some attentions that had been paid to her by a man of the name of Brown, struck her with some blunt instrument, and drew out a razor, with which he inflicted some severe wounds in the throat, but fortunately not of a nature to lead to serious results. The prisoner afterwards attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented and taken into custody. The details of the occurrence were proved by the evidence of the girl, Elizabeth Ayling, herself, who is now considered out of danger, and other witnesses; and the prisoner, who did not deny the truth of the statements, was committed for trial on the charge of attempted murder.

OPENING OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS AND PARK.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BIRKENHEAD.

Another glory on the Mersey's side:

A town springs up as from a magic wand.
Behold these noble docks—the merchant's pride,
And the fair park extending o'er the Strand.
The gallant bark that often had defied
The wild Atlantic, may no longer dread
The treacherous shore; in safety now 'twill ride
Within the waters of fair Birkenhead.
Good, great, and glorious is the work. The bond
A brotherhood between two worlds, hereby
Is knit more closely; and affections fond
Will spring up where before frow'd enmity.
Success to Birkenhead—its commerce, trade,
And may true worth its people's hearts pervade.

L.

On Monday last a portion of the immense Docks at Birkenhead was opened with the *éclat* befitting such an important incident, and a vast concourse of persons assembled to witness the ceremony. The works thrown open form but a small part of this magnificent and comprehensive scheme, but what has already been accomplished gives a goodly promise of a speedy completion of a most useful and efficient series of docks, the promoters of which may hope, at no very distant day, to see them, on account of their extensive usefulness, worthy of being associated in importance with those on the other side of the Mersey. Birkenhead may now be said to have entered into competition, or rather into articles of partnership, with Liverpool, the great north outlet and inlet of our foreign and transatlantic trade. At any rate, it will henceforth divide the palm with Liverpool, and participate in the prosperity and profit derivable from its immense mercantile marine. Birkenhead may fairly be looked upon as of Liverpool lineage and alliance, and as having been literally called into life by that leviathan of trade itself in its

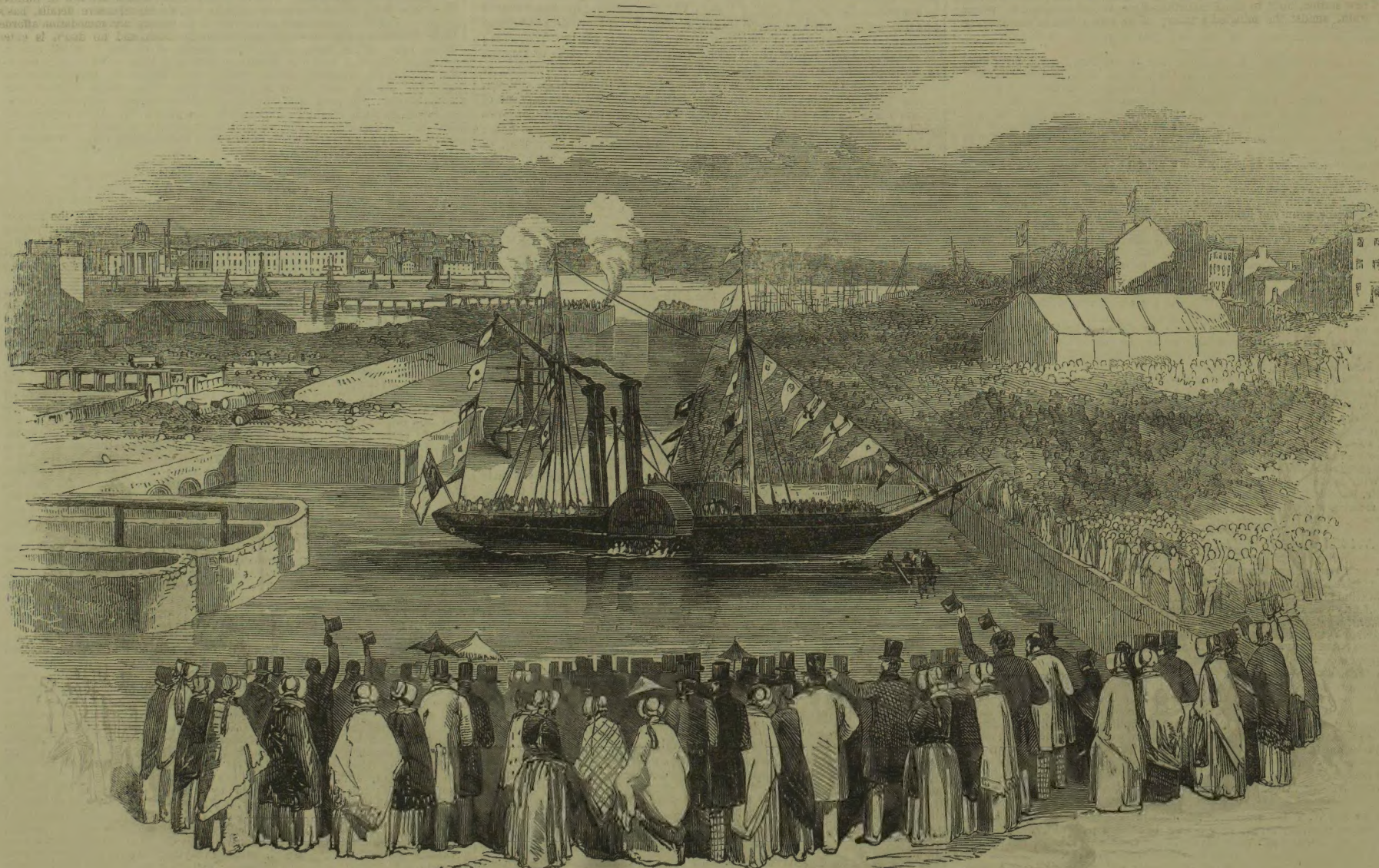
effort towards finding an ampler field for the accommodation and convenience of its over-grown trade. Birkenhead will now become a sort of chapel of ease for the redundant commerce of the mother port, and probably there is no port in the kingdom, not excepting Liverpool itself, that presents such grand natural facilities. A few years hence, and Birkenhead will become a second Liverpool, launched upon the Mersey; for time was when, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, Liverpool itself, now the *entrepôt* of all our trade with the Americas and Indies, was simply a fishing village. The same a few years since might be said of Birkenhead. At present it is not even mapped out as a town upon the Mersey. A few years ago,

Whereon it stands
The vacant winds did whistle, and the laugh of sunshine
Sported in wild freedom.

Both are probably the finest examples on record of the brilliant results of unfettered British enterprise. Anciently the settlement and consolidation of a town was the work of generations; now, thanks to steam, they spring up and prosper with all the rapidity of the famed ice palace of the Queen of Russia. Great advantage may be expected to accrue to the public and frequenters from foreign ports from the generous emulation that will be established between the old and the new ports, and in a few years the northern, no less than the eastern arm of the Mersey, may be expected to be the seat of a crowded and busy community. It will give no insignificant idea of the immensity of Liverpool, that it extends for three miles along the Mersey, and is upwards of a mile in breadth. Liverpool has for years had at her command a comprehensive and splendid chain of railways, and unsurpassed port facilities. Upon these Birkenhead is only just entering. Monday gave England, in the latter respect, a new point of

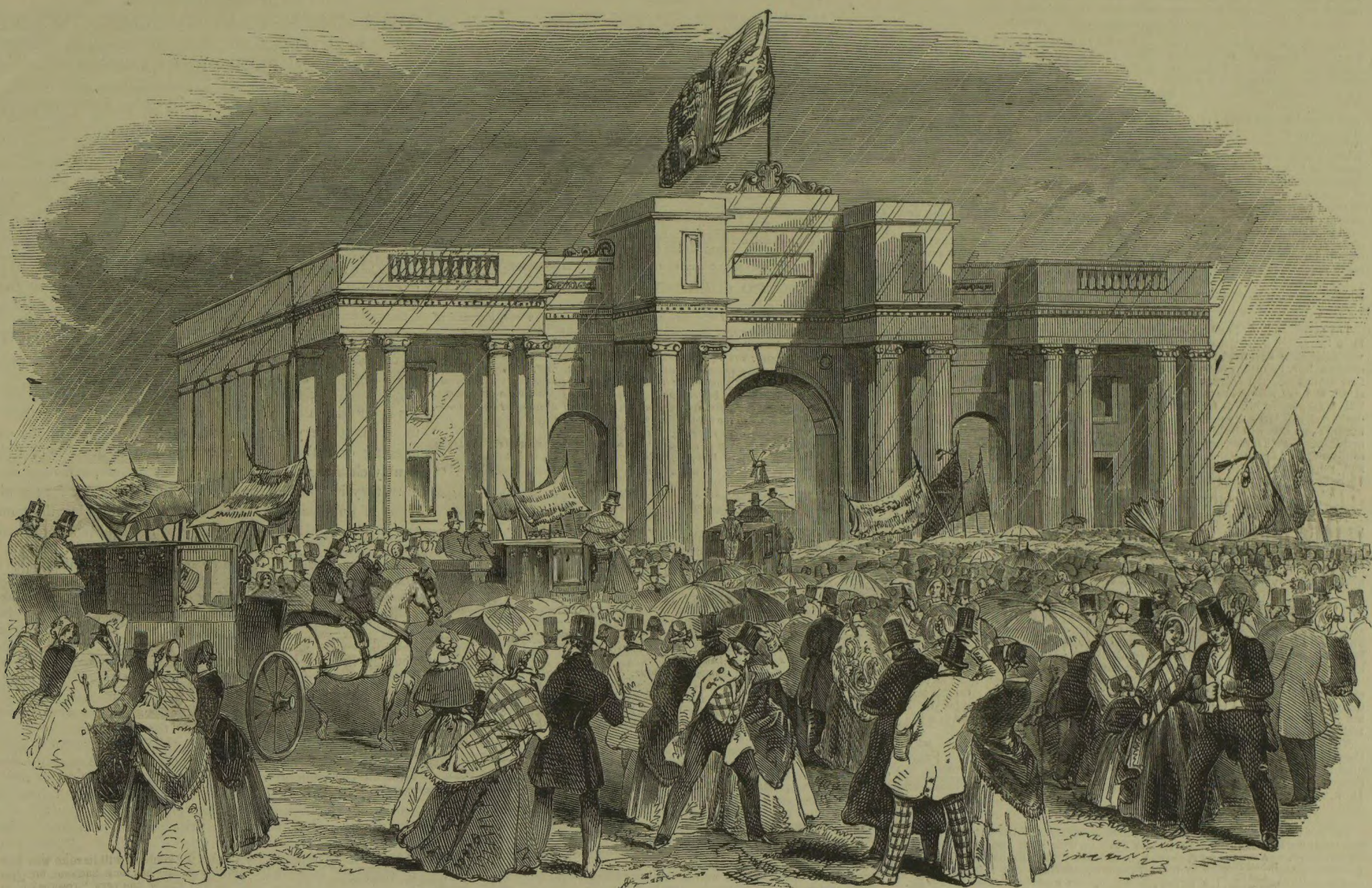
ingress and egress to the western seas; but Birkenhead will have to wait awhile for the completion of her railways. It is true she has long had one, but this is less than half what she wants. Ere long she will be the very "rosette" of railways, for, in addition to the existing Chester and Birkenhead, she will have the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction, operations on which have just been commenced by the contractors in real earnest, and which, in addition to drawing all the commerce of the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire to the Mersey, will give to Birkenhead the mineral trade of Wales, the salt traffic of Cheshire, the immense products of the Potteries, besides having with Holyhead the traffic to Ireland. If Rome was not built in a day, Birkenhead, by a figure of speech, assuredly has been. We have in it a great mercantile community, with all its moral and commercial apparatus springing simultaneously and almost magically into action under the vivifying power of English enterprise. We have it put in possession, at the same time, of docks for forests of foreign masts, with warehouses for hiving their wares, and with a railway for their transit to inland homes.

To enable a large party from London to attend the entertainment an express train was harnessed for six o'clock, and started precisely at that hour from the splendid station of the London and North-Western, at Euston-square. The arrangements, under the superintendence of Capt. Hulsh, the superintendent, and Mr. Brookes, the traffic-manager, were excellent. The train worked its way at a slashing pace, time and space apparently being secondary things—say at forty miles an hour—to Liverpool, with as much ease, and apparently in as little time, as it would take to peregrinate between Hammersmith and Hampstead. Having breakfasted in London, the next consideration was that of practically achieving the experiment of luncheoning at Liverpool. There were five first-class carriages



OPENING OF THE DOCKS.

OPENING OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS AND PARK.



ENTRANCE TO THE PARK.

to the express train, and two luggage-vans, weighing together 32 tons. To draw this special load one of Stephenson's long-boiler engines, with an outside cylinder, and seven feet driving-wheel, was selected. The line was understood to be laid out for the special performance of this engine, and it was anticipated that she would make a splendid run to Birmingham (a hundred and twelve miles) in two hours and a half, and to Birkenhead (two hundred and twelve miles) in five hours, at forty-two miles to the hour; but, owing to the over-straining of the staple works of the engine in order to attain the attempted velocity, the cylinder became heated, which prevented its accomplishment. It is only fair to state, that a strong lateral wind prevailed the whole way, which presented, of course, considerable retardation. At ninety-three miles up the line, which from starting at 6 A.M., was reached at 13 minutes past 8, the cylinder gearing became red hot, and the speed was slackened to 8 or 10 miles an hour, the old coach average, for several miles, and for some distance to 3 or 4 miles an hour. Close upon Birmingham this engine came to a dead stop, and it was found necessary to supersede her by a new pilot engine, and lay her up in the locomotive hospital. Ultimately, the train fell foul of Birmingham at 28 minutes past 9, doing the distance, 112 miles, in 3 hours and 5 minutes, or at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The train, after stopping 13 minutes, started from Birmingham for Birkenhead, at 16 minutes past 9, passing Stafford and Crewe, where there is a splendid new station, built in the Elizabethan style, and at a minute or two past 12, the train, amidst the mingled artillery of its own rattle, salutes from six-

pounders and the artillery of tongues, made a triumphal entry into Birkenhead, amid strains of "See the Conquering Hero comes," to throw open

THE DOCKS.

Here the scene was truly splendid and imposing. The immense estuary of the Mersey, one of the noblest arms of the sea in England, was mirrored over with multitudes of masts and men—with steamers stemming its tumultuous tide, with vessels of all climes sleeping tranquilly on its surface, bellying at intervals with their white wings to the breeze. It was a scene of animation such as the waters of Liverpool have never seen before, nor perhaps ever will see again, burdened with all the beauty of which both Birkenhead and Liverpool could boast. The proceedings of this part of the inauguration were commenced by the Birkenhead Dock Commissioners, the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners, the Directors of the Birkenhead Dock (Warehouses) Company, the Directors of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway, and the Directors of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway, receiving Lord Morpeth (the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests), Lord Lincoln, and other distinguished visitors, on board a new steam packet, the *Lord Warden*, built by Mr. John Laird, which was in readiness at Monk's Ferry.

The *Lord Warden* is a beautiful iron steam-vessel, just completed, under the superintendence of Mr. Morrison, the foreman of Mr. Laird. She is a companion to the *Clementine*, of quick-sailing celebrity, and is expected to prove a clipper. She is now fitting out in the Trafalgar Dock.

Leaving Monk's Ferry, the *Lord Warden*, with the party on board, proceeded, amid vociferous cheering and music, past Woodside Ferry Pier, and the whole extent of the Dock works, and entered the Birkenhead Docks by the Woodside Basin.

The two Docks already constructed are the "Passage Dock," near Woodside Ferry, and the "Bridge End Dock," now so called from its being on the site of a small valley, formed originally by a rivulet, or more correctly by a creek or armlet of the sea, the tide having passed up it, under a bridge, time out of mind.

The walls of both of the new Docks are built of red freestone, principally quarried on the ground, and with ashler bindings. There are a number of arches (facing the river) of the upper Dock, on each side of a tongue forming a quay running westward, which protect the mouths of the sluices, intended to scour out the Great Basin, yet to be constructed on the east. These arches, apparently about twenty in all, and also the piers, are beautifully built of Bolton and Longridge stone.

Steamers were plying between Liverpool and Birkenhead the whole day, and carried thousands, at 2d. a-head. The shops in each place were nearly all closed, and the day universally observed as a holiday. The Docks are two in number, forming part of the grand scheme which, in all its comprehensive details, has so long occupied public attention. The extent of shipping accommodation afforded by these Docks alone will equal that of Prince's Dock, and no doubt is enter-



OPENING OF THE PARK.

tained that they will almost immediately be called into active operation. A procession was then formed and proceeded to

THE WAREHOUSES.

Amongst the number being Viscount Brackley; Colonel Bell; Sir Philip Egerton; Lady Egerton; Mr. Egerton; Miss Legh; Sir Thomas Fremantle and family; the Rev. R. M. Fielden and family; T. Grimditch, M.P.; F. H. Goldsmith, Esq.; Count H. D. Avidor; Lord Ingestre; Honourable Wellington Talbot; George Cornwall Legh; Earl of Lincoln; Lord Montague; R. Neville, M.P.; Professor Owen; R. N. Phillips; Mrs. Phillips; Major Robe, R.A.; Peruvian Consul and Lady; Hon. E. H. Stanley; E. J. Stanley; T. Thornley, M.P.; Captain H. Vyner; Baron and Baroness Goldsmid; Russian Ambassador; Peruvian Minister; Henry Thomas Hope, Esq.; the Mayors and Town Clerks of Manchester, Salford, and Chester; and the Consuls representing the different powers at Liverpool. Twelve of the warehouses, each capable of holding 4000 bales of cotton, are already completed. They have been erected in the best style of workmanship, by Messrs. Hilton and Morris, and will form three long tiers, running rectangularly from the shore. They are two stories in height, and are, in every respect, highly convenient and substantial. Along the lower story of each warehouse run two lines of iron pillars, the floors being laid with asphaltic cement. The stairs leading up to the upper story are of iron, and projecting from the upper windows are hoisting cranes. In fact the whole is furnished with every requisite to make a warehouse valuable and complete.

The Superintendent of the Dock Warehouses is Mr. W. H. Slomon, late of the Southampton Docks, and formerly of the East and West India Docks, London.

THE RAILWAY.

The extensive line of railway from Grange-lane to the Docks has been formed in an incredibly short space of time, and, although in a somewhat rough state, was sufficiently advanced to allow of its opening at the same time. It runs in a diagonal line, by means of an open excavation across the town, from the Grange-lane Station through Oliver-street, Conway-street, Price-street, and Cleveland-street, and continuing along the Dock warehouses even to the water's edge. This arrangement affords facilities and advantages which few railways or few docks enjoy. From the main line branches run along each side of the warehouses, one side will be made available for the storing of goods by vessels just arrived, the other for conveying goods to vessels loading for sea. The rails run so close that the goods can be hoisted direct from, or lowered into, the trucks, and thus all confusion and necessity for carting will be avoided; neither will there be delay or hazard from exposure on the quays.

THE OPENING OF THE PARK.

The Park, which was thrown open to all, is a splendid enclosure, and has been formed at a cost of £127,775. A refreshment tent was fitted up, 170 feet long; and various other booths, camps, &c., were erected. Cricket, football, and other athletic games, rural sports, and divers amusements, occupied the holiday throng in that vast and picturesque arena. An efficient committee of the most respectable tradesmen had undertaken the superintendence of this portion of the day's proceedings, and nearly all the tradesmen of the town, in addition to a holiday, agreed to give each person in their employ half-a-day's wages. The programme of these sports comprised sack-races, pig-chases, pole-climbing, and, with a variety of other rare and spleen-curing sports, "a foot-race for women of all ages!" The far-famed Lancashire Bell-ringers were engaged, and were placed in the Boat-house, on one of the beautiful serpentine lakes; and the effect of their melodious notes added considerably to the interest of the scene.

The new Market, on which a sum of £26,000 has been expended, likewise presented its attractions. Of this we gave an Engraving last week. On the east quay of the new Docks, facing the river, six pieces of ordnance were placed, for the purpose of firing salutes; the cannons being under the management of a detachment of the Royal Artillery from Chester Castle.

No procession was formed, but the quays of the new Docks were lined with the pensioners, the several clubs and societies with their bands, flags, &c.; and, after the opening of the Docks, they proceeded to the Park, to be in waiting to receive Lord Morpeth. A stand was erected on the west side of the Bridge-end Dock, capable of holding 1200 persons.

THE BREAKFAST.

For this entertainment four of the warehouse-rooms, each 140 feet long and 50 feet wide, were beautifully and tastefully fitted up with pink and white drapery, by Mr. Shaw, upholsterer, of Birkenhead, assisted by Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Brine, architects. The suite included reception, retiring, and refreshing, ball and banquet rooms. In the former, a magnificent cascade, furnished by Mr. Highfield, Mr. Jackson's manager, sent forth a silvery and refreshing jet, amidst a profusion of choice conservatory plants and flowers. The walls of all the rooms were lined with alternate white and pink, arranged in the Grecian tent style, and finished round the top with Roman drapery. The prevalence of pink shed a rich and warm light into the rooms. The ball-room was furnished with an orchestra in the centre, its walls decorated with four stars. The banqueting-room had a very gay appearance. In addition to drapery decorations, the roof was decked with evergreens. A high table, 140 feet long, ran along the side, at which the Chairman, with the distinguished guests, were arranged. Transversely were about twenty lower tables.

About 600 persons were present. The chair was taken by Mr. Bailey, jun., M.P., supported by Lord Morpeth, Earl of Lincoln, Lord Montague, and other eminent individuals.

The usual loyal toasts having been proposed, Lord Morpeth was received with great acclamation. He assured them he felt sincerely the kind and cordial manner in which the toasts had been received. Ever since he had been called to the office which he now held, of First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and which connected him with the property of the Crown, he had felt the strongest interest in the rising fortunes of Birkenhead. They were probably aware that besides the general interest which the Crown might be supposed to take in all that was represented by the abstract idea of its subjects, it had also motives not so purely abstract or disinterested for meaning well to the port and town of Birkenhead. He avowed this the more readily, inasmuch as it was quite obvious that the proportion in which the undertakings here set on foot could become profitable must be according to the degree in which they were made available to the accommodation of commerce and the public good. The Chairman had alluded to his (Lord Morpeth's) visit to America, and he could only say, in reply, that he hoped the ports of Birkenhead would be instrumental to the relief of an afflicted country by importing from thence the crops which line the rich banks of the Ohio and the innumerable streams of the mighty Mississippi. He hailed it as a good omen, and hoped that the first use of the ample basin through which their vessel that day had for the first time glided, and all those striking and startling specimens of engineering skill and admirable natural resources by which it was surrounded, would be consecrated to the admitting the surplus harvests of foreign fields, and make provision for the bread that keeps alive. Next in the progress of time—he hoped in the course of the ensuing autumn—they would be able to bear their part in accommodating the timber trade; and without proceeding through the long vistas of usefulness and enterprise, and of the success which he trusted would attend on Birkenhead, he hoped that the proceedings of that day eloquently foreshadowed an auspicious commencement, and a powerful impulse. He would only express a hope that the best feeling would always prevail between them and the great city immediately opposite them—Liverpool—which divided with London the supremacy of the commerce of the world; and, as London could not but be benefited by the improvements of Southwark, so Liverpool could never have cause to repine at the prosperity of Birkenhead; and, even should the majestic Mersey become lined with a double line of docks, he trusted that there would never be more than room enough for the corn that waves in the western hemisphere. He trusted that they had that day forged another link in that chain of amity which ought to connect England with America. While they remembered that Rendel had constructed their Docks, they had also had a Paxton to lay out their promenades, and they were one of the first cities which had given a sympathetic attention to the great subject of the public health. He hoped that, when the pageant of the day had passed away, it would still leave them ground to remember that it had not been a triumph which gained its trophies from the strife of nations or the engines of destruction.

Lord Lincoln rose amid cheers to propose "The Commerce of the Mersey;" and expressed a hope that the only rivalry that would exist between Birkenhead and Liverpool would be for their common interest. The Oregon, a large American vessel, had that day entered their harbour, freighted from abroad with guano, to fertilise the broad acres of Cheshire.

Lord Montague proposed "Manchester and the Manufacturing Interests," and dwelt emphatically on the improvements that had been effected in the sanitary system of the districts, and remarked upon the great advantage it would be to other towns to follow, in this respect, the example of Liverpool and Birkenhead.

Subsequently, the "Members of the County," the "Chairman," the "Birkenhead Docks," and other toasts of a local character were proposed, and responded to briefly. Mr. Toole officiated as toastmaster, with great spirit.

A special train started from Birkenhead at six, with the visitors from London, and arrived at the Euston terminus at twelve, accomplishing the distance of 212 miles in the short space of six hours, making a total area of space run over during the day of 424 miles, a feat for the first time accomplished in the annals of steam, and ranking amongst its most remarkable achievements.

At seven o'clock there was a magnificent display of fireworks near the Dock gates. At eight o'clock the warehouse-rooms were thrown open for a ball and supper. Horabin's quadrille band was engaged for the ball, where a novelty was introduced by Mr. Turvey, professor of music, called the "Birkenhead Quadrilles." The ball was opened by Mr. J. Bailey, M.P., and Mrs. Shaw, of Arrows: the company were received by Mrs. Bailey.

Medals, commemorative of the opening were struck off, and presented to Lords Lincoln and Morpeth. The workmen to the number of 2000 had each a day's pay. The celebration was attended by vast crowds; 58,000 persons being carried over by the Woodside ferry-boats.

THE INCENDIARY FIRES AT SOHAM.—Mrs. Minson, who was remanded some time back for setting fire to some premises at Soham, Cambridgeshire, in the occupation of Mr. Cooper, of that place, was on Saturday last committed for trial at the next assizes. During the examination, which was held at Soham, her son Josiah was anxiously waiting outside the room to hear the result. It was found necessary, however, to send for a witness from Mildenhall; in the interim, the magistrates sent for Josiah, who came boldly into the room, wondering, apparently, what they wanted him for; and his surprise and mortification may be imagined when Mr. Wilkin, solicitor, said that he appeared to prefer a charge against him of having set fire to a stack of straw, on Nov. 1, 1846, the property of Mr. T. Peck, of Soham, whereby several outbuildings were destroyed; upon which charge the prisoner stood remanded until Saturday, when he was heard at the Crown Inn, Soham, and was fully committed.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 11.—Low Sunday: First Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 12.—The Sun rises E. by N. at 5h. 13m., is due E. at 6h. 28m., and sets at 6h. 48m.
TUESDAY, 13.—The Length of the Day is 13h. 39m.; the Day has increased 5h. 54m.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Day breaks at 3h. 0m., and Twilight ends at 9h. 1m.
THURSDAY, 15.—New Moon at 6h. 22m. a.m.: Easter Term begins.
FRIDAY, 16.—Venus sets near the W. S.W. at 9h. 44m. p.m.
SATURDAY, 17.—Jupiter sets near the W. S.W. at 11h. 22m. p.m.
During the week, Venus is moving towards the Pleiades. The Moon and Venus will be near together on the 16th and 17th; and on the 18th, Jupiter and the Moon will be near together.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 17.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 11	10 50	11 28	12 01	12 30	1 05	1 19
10 11	10 50	11 28	12 01	12 30	1 05	1 19

* * There will be no high tide during the afternoon of Monday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"P. S."—The architect of the Independents' Chapel (engraved in our Journal of March 20), is Mr. Walters, of Manchester.

"Samuel Curtis."—Lime has been recommended to destroy the Vastator, and thus cure the Potato disease: some gardeners now use it in their forcing-pits.

"Wilson."—Mr. Smee has announced, on several occasions, that, should the Potato disease again recur, in all probability he shall be enabled to destroy the Vastator. We believe that he is waiting, before publication, to try his plan on a large scale, and therefore we should recommend any person observing Aphides at once to address that gentleman upon the subject.

"An Oxonian."—The Church will be engraved in the series.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Newington-causeway.—It is not necessary to employ a professional man to obtain a Marriage License.

"An Admirer."—Willingdon.—We are not, at present, in possession of the information.

"America."—We cannot answer for our Correspondent's inquiries being entertained by the Postmaster of the United States; but the experiment is worth the trifling hazard.

"H. M." is thanked for the explanation of the term "Amphytrion" in our last: the omission was accidental.

"A Correspondent."—Southampton.—The case shall not be lost sight of.

"A Constant Reader."—Liverpool.—Spirit of turpentine, camphor, black pepper, or lavender, will, in some cases, drive away moths; but the best plan to preserve clothes is to take them out of the wardrobe, brush, and air them, frequently.

"A Country Subscriber."—A Guide to the Environs of London was published, a few years since, by Parker, 445, West Strand. The Pas des Déeses, danced last season at Her Majesty's Theatre, is engraved in No. 222 of our Journal. Façade is pronounced Fasad: for the other words, see Walker.

"Constance M. E."—Most probably.

"Peter."—Mosaic, from the French Mosaïque, or Musae, Lat. Musivum, is work of small inlaid pieces, or patchwork. Eating Pancakes on Shrove Tuesday is traced, by Fosbroke, to the heathen Fornacalia, in memory of making bread before ovens were invented by the goddess Fornax. Brand, however, considers we have borrowed the custom from the Greek Church, as the commencement of Lent, with Pasche Eggs, and such like ceremonies.

"W. F."—Tillingham.—Messrs. Graves and Co., Printers, Pall-mall.

"A Subscriber."—Cheltenham.—Hodgson, Lewis, or Southgate, Fleet-street.

"A Constant Reader."—Warrington.—See our last Number.

"Left-handed."—To kill insects for a cabinet, some entomologists prick their thorax, a process, however, which is not always effectual. A better plan is to collect some young shoots of laurel and bruise them, when the vapour exhaled from them will kill the insects. They should be allowed to remain two or three hours, till their rigidity becomes followed by a relaxation of all the muscles. A third plan is to dip the point of a quill into a solution of ozalic acid, and immerse that in the thorax, which instantly destroys the insect.

"Dr. Carson."—It is not our business to settle questions of priority; but, the rule is that priority of publications entitles discoverers to the merit of their investigation. From the perusal of the letters sent, we can see no proof that the party had any idea that an Aphid caused the Potato Disease.

"L. P."—Minchinhampton, should send a list of the Coins to a Coin Dealer, as Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; who will reply as to their value.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Winchester.—The Railway Porter will be warranted in not leaving the Parcel, unless the carriage be paid at the time.

"A Lover of Improvement."—The Machinery for Carving in Wood and Marble is at Messrs. Taylor, Williams, and Jordan's, Belvidere Road, Lambeth.

"F. H. K." had better first consult an Aurist.

"Selina."—Jersey.—Buy the pamphlet on "The Canary Finch," published by Limbird, 143, Strand.

"Emily."—Mr. Macready's Town address is Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park.

"Beverley."—Yorkshire.—We are glad to hear of the great success of the Mechanics' Institute of this Town in getting up a Polytechnic Exhibition.

"A Lover of Truth."—Our Engraving of the Presentation of Colours to the 43rd Regiment is from a Sketch by Mr. Udsell, of Portsmouth; drawn on the wood by John Gilbert.

"S. B."—N. Rg. York.—Received.

"Ceran."—Aldine Editions are those Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutius, first established at Venice, not long after the year 1490. The impress is an anchor and dolphin engraved on the last page.

"A Youngster" had better inquire in Leadenhall Market.

"R. J. G."—Exeter.—The (Cholera) Fast Day was March 21, 1832.

"A Constant Reader."—Gloucester.—It is legal to marry a Second Cousin.

"Greenwich."—The Lines will not suit.

"A. Z."—The cheap "Manual of Oil-Painting" is published by Bogue, 86, Fleet-street. "Some Account of the English Stage" is a more comprehensive work than the "Theatrical Dictionary." It is in 10 vols., to be bought very cheaply.

"Denarius."—Yours is not a Coin of William III., but a Penny Token struck in the last century, bearing an equestrian figure of that monarch. It is of no value.

"A Farmer."—We believe the expression was applied by Lord John Russell, not to the Farmers as a class, but to the County Members in the House of Commons. See "Hansard" for 1842 or 1843.

"Fairy Bee."—The author of the "Amber Witch" is Wilhelm Meinhold, a German writer of good reputation, who has published several tales and historical dramas: he is a native of North Germany, on the sea-coast of which the scene of the "Amber Witch" is laid.

"E. S. S."—We have twice answered your question: see our Replies to Correspondents of March 27.

"Enquirer."—The Bill has not yet passed through the two Houses.

"M. R. C. S."—Five years' industrial residence alone is required to gain a settlement under the new Act.

"W. P."—No law prohibiting the marriage of first cousins ever has been, or is ever likely to be introduced.

"W. P. M."—A Bill will probably be brought in to repeal the Act making void a marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

"Bore."—A boar's head couped, erect, &c., should be depicted as the first of our Correspondent's sketches. The descendants of all the sisters of "B." each, at his decease unmarried, become entitled to quarter the arms of "A." Each of the sisters (despite the bequest of the property to "D.") is, in the heraldic sense, a co-heiress. "C's" husband being unable to prove a right to arms, his children could not assume their mother's bearings.

"Julius."—We do not know the exact pay of the Interpreter of an Infantry Regiment in the East India Company's service. The late Sir David Dundas's "Principles of Military Movements," chiefly applied to Infantry, and his "Regulations for the Cavalry," have been adopted as standard works for the direction of military men.

"E. F. G."—An application, either personally or by letter, to "The Officers in Waiting, Herald's Office, Doctors' Commons," will obtain the information desired.

"A Creditor."—The privilege of suing for the recovery of debts possessed by Solicitors does not exempt that class from being sued themselves. They have no exemption under the new County Courts Act.

"A Constant Reader."—No. "Guelph."

"A Subscriber."—No lady is entitled to use a crest.

"W. M. T."—The West India Mail Steamers are despatched on the 2nd and 17th of the month from Southampton.

"J. L. M."—Mlle. Jenny Lind will appear in a few days at Her Majesty's Theatre; it is stated in the opera of "Robert le Diable."

"Omicron."—If our Correspondent will send his address to Mr. Hare, 108, Fleet-street, the requisite information will be forwarded.

"S. O. B."—Apply at the Office of the Ecclesiastical Gazette, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

"Il-Used."—Adelphi.—The agreement will not be valid.

"Neopit."—No.

"J. C."—Bulbriggan.—Consult the "Comparative Table of Foreign and English Weights and Measures," just published. We have not room to quote the examples required.

"Any."—Sloperton Cottage, near Devizes, Wiltshire.

"Casaromagus."—Chelmsford.—Read the Pharmaceutical Times.

"T. P. H."—Madame Persiani was born in 1812, and made her debut at Leghorn in 1831 or 1832.

"A Subscriber."—Kensington.—The shaft of the Nelson Column is solid granite.

Errata. At page 198: Game Certificates do not expire on April 5, as stated above, but by 2 and 3 Vict., c. 35, live over the 5th of July. "J. H. R." is thanked for the correction.

At page 211, in the Report of Lord Morpeth's Speech on the Improvement of the Public Health, for Dr. Oldis read Dr. Aldis.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Heroines of Shakespeare. Part 12.—Manual of Utility: Oil Painting.—The Education of the Middle Classes. By James Wharton.—Rambles by Ruins. Vol. 1.—Canterbury Tales. Vol. 2.

THE NEW PALACE OF PARLIAMENT, TO BE OPENED APRIL 15TH, 1847.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

for SATURDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1847, will contain a Series of

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS

Of this Magnificent National Edifice, as far as completed, viz.,

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE SERIES WILL COMPRISE:—

1. EXTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS, from the House Court.
2. PEER'S LOBBY, showing the Grand Entrance into "The House."
3. THE MAGNIFICENT BRASS GATES of "The House."
4. INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, from the Bar; showing the Superb Embellishment of the Roof, the Gorgons Throne, Canopy, &c. (This Engraving will occupy a whole page of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)
5. INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, looking towards the Bar; showing the Strangers' and Reporters' Galleries, the Woolsack, Peers' Seats, &c. (Whole Page Engraving.)
6. MR. DYCE'S FRESCO OF "THE BAPTISM OF ST. ETHELBERT."

The whole of the above Engravings are FROM DRAWINGS MADE BY OFFICIAL PERMISSION; and will be accompanied by original Descriptive Details.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1847.

As every gleam of sunshine is welcome in the transition from winter to spring, every ray of hope to be perceived in the darkness hanging over the present condition and future fate of Ireland, is doubly cheering. A few such beams there are, and most anxiously must they be watched by those who are responsible for the management of public affairs. The process of diminishing the number of the people supported by the public works has been so far carried on with less difficulty than might have been expected; there are fewer complaints from the localities in which the dismissals have taken place than could have been anticipated; we trust it is a sign that employment is more freely found on the land, for, on the quantity cultivated in the next month depend the hopes of the ensuing year.

This appears to be the case, the journals speaking of the breadths of land sown as exceeding that of former years. The supplies of food pouring into the country from America are extraordinary; the resources of the great western continent have seemingly been underrated; its power of supplying corn and grain is stated to be far beyond the estimate made in Europe. Prices are consequently falling in the Irish markets, and the diminution of profits has, strangely enough, brought out what the highest range of price failed to produce—a supply of good potatoes. Some quantity must have escaped the general destruction—been kept back for the sake of profit, and kept a little too long. In former times, the fact would have been made the ground of a fresh law against the dealers; but now the principle is recognised that "all things work together for good;" and it is seen that even the spirit of gain contributes to a good result in the operations of the social economy. It had been better, perhaps, if the dealers had gradually sold during the range of high prices; but the hope of getting more, by keeping back the supplies and raising the price, puts the community upon comparatively short allowance, and spreads the quantity over a longer time. The danger to those engaged in the operation, is that they may retain the supplies too long, which appears to have been the case in Ireland, and to a considerable extent in France, where prices are falling under the influence of immense importations. The scale on which the fertility of the new world has been brought by Commerce to the relief of the scarcity on the old continent of Europe is unexampled in all history. It is one of the great triumphs of the age.

THE American news is curious as well as interesting. Mr. Benton, who was offered the post of Superintendent of the Mexican War, with the rank of Major-General, has refused the office, being dissatisfied with the powers he was to exercise. They were not complete or absolute enough for the purpose; and, had he gone, he says he should not have succeeded. In stating the nature of his office last week we noticed the difficulty under which all civilians sent to control the movements of a military force must labour. A political chief in the centre of an army, unless he is invested with the power of a dictator, can hardly effect much. The Commissioners of the French Convention, in the armies of the Republic, were the instruments of a power of more than Oriental severity. Yet they were defied and set at nought by some of the Generals: when Napoleon rose, such a thing as controlling him was quite out of the question. The greater part of his success can be traced to his uniting in his own person the governing authority of the State and the command of its armies; while all his opponents were fettered by the home politics of their respective nations, and the cabals and fears of their Cabinets. The difficulties that Wellington had to contend with are scarcely credible to those who have not read his own despatches. The ablest general we ever had was continually struggling with the most incapable Cabinet England ever saw, for Pitt had departed. If an extraordinary office must be created, the principle on which the Romans acted is the only true one; it must be an absolute Dictatorship at once, with a power supreme and untrammelled. If there are any scruples about giving any individual such a power, the matter had better be left to the general in command, with the usual responsibility to the State. Any half-and-half expedients would certainly fail; this Mr. Benton sees, and declines the anomalous functions that were to have been given to the political chief of the invading force in Mexico. The whole of this war is degenerating into a disgraceful intrigue for office. The "game of war" can be played by others than Kings; and citizens of a Republic are not much wiser, apparently, than the subjects of a Monarchy. At least, half-a-dozen men are mentioned as working the Mexican invasion to their own purposes, with an eye to the future Presidency.

THE WEATHER.

The first three days of this week were cold, the weather being gloomy, the sky cloudy, and there was very little sunshine; since Monday the weather has been much warmer, both during the day and night, and it has been fine growing weather.

Friday, April 2, was moderately fine, but very cold; its average temperature was 36°. Saturday was a bad day; snow and sleet were falling during the evening, during some of the snow showers the reading of the thermometer decreased several degrees, and increased again after the snow had fallen; the average temperature of Saturday was 35°. Easter Sunday was a cold day, with a dry air; with occasional sunshine; its average temperature was 38°. On Monday there was a considerable increase of temperature; the day was fine; its average temperature was 49°, being an increase on the day preceding of 9°. Tuesday was generally cloudy, with rain falling during the evening; its average temperature was 47°. Wednesday was a fine day, with but little sunshine, from 2 h. p.m. till 6 h. p.m.; the reading of the thermometer was between 54° and 55°; the average temperature of Wednesday was 50°. Thursday was a fine growing day, a gentle rain fell in the morning; a strong wind blew from the West; and there were occasional gleams of sunshine; its average temperature was 51°. The average temperature of the first three days of this week was 36½°; that of the last four days was 49½°; and that of the week was 44°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Day	April 2	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7	April 8
Friday	41	46	46	54	54	55	57
Saturday	41	46	46	54	54	55	57
Sunday	41	46	46	54	54	55	57
Monday	41	46	46	54	54	55	57
Tuesday	41	46	46	54	54	55	57
Wednesday	41	46	46	54	54	55	57
Thursday	41	46	46	54	54	55	57
Friday	41	46	46	54	54	55	57

The great increase of heat after Sunday, the 4th, both during day and night, is very marked from these numbers.

Blackheath, Friday, April 9, 1847.

J. G.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE NEW COLLEGE AT LEAMINGTON.—On Thursday the first stone of the New Leamington College was laid by Henry Jephson, Esq., M.D., President of the Institution. The site chosen is at Binswood, a short distance from the centre of the town, and is considered one of the healthiest situations in the district. Shortly after three o'clock, the hour appointed for laying the stone, the Directors many of the shareholders, and a number of the patrons of the institution assembled at the Regent Hotel, where a procession was formed, and proceeded, accompanied by the band of the 11th Hussars, through the principal streets of the town, to Binswood; where the ceremony took place, in the presence of an immense concourse—amongst whom were Lord Somerville, the Hon. Colonel Cathcart, Hon. B. C. Percy, Captain Harford, &c.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident of a very serious nature occurred on the above line on Wednesday evening. The express train, which leaves Birmingham at ten minutes after eight o'clock for Liverpool, started as usual, with between forty and fifty passengers; and, so far as it could be seen, everything was in proper order, and promised a safe run. When, however, the train arrived at Winsford, between seven and eight miles beyond Crewe, the engine ran off the line, and with such violence that it was completely turned over, and the whole of the carriages were thrown into disorder. The engine-man, whose name is Gray, was dashed with great violence to the ground, and found lying on the rails with his back broken, and otherwise severely injured. The stoker was also thrown off, but not seriously hurt. None of the passengers were injured, although alarmed and inconvenienced by the delay which necessarily occurred in repairing the damage.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A morning paper of yesterday contained a report of the sudden and alarming illness of Louis Philippe. The report, however, we are glad to believe, was without foundation; for we yesterday received accounts from Paris, by express, dated so late as Thursday noon, which make no mention of such an event, some information of which must then have transpired, had it been true.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape, a few days later than those noticed elsewhere, have reached us. The only fact worth notice in them is the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger, who had issued an energetic proclamation on assuming the command.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DESTRUCTION OF THE HIBERNIA WHARF BY FIRE.

About three o'clock on Tuesday morning, a conflagration of an alarming character took place upon the premises known as the Hibernia Wharf, on the Southwark side of London-bridge, the property of Mr. Alderman Humphrey.

The fire made its appearance in the first instance in the front facing the water's edge, through the windows in which the policeman on duty upon the bridge observed a strong glare of light. He had scarcely made this discovery before a huge body of flame burst from the lower part of the wharf, and in a few moments the fire rushed upward with fearful violence. Information was instantly despatched to the several engine stations, and very shortly several engines were brought to the spot. At the time of the arrival of the earliest engines, owing to the inauspicious states of the weather, and the hour at which the outbreak occurred, but two or three persons had assembled, and considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining assistance.

As soon as was possible, however, the engines on shore were got into full play two of them being stationed on London-bridge, while vast bodies of water were poured from engines stationed in Montague-close, and the floating engine moored immediately in front of the wharf. For some time but little impression was made upon the fire, but by a judicious management, the flames were confined to the wharf, and the adjoining property and party-walls were kept as cool as possible.

The buildings were exceedingly old, and contained an immense quantity of timber, and had it not been for the strong party walls on either side, the two adjoining wharfs, known as the lower and upper ones, also belonging to Mr. Alderman Humphrey, would have been consumed.

On Tuesday Mr. Payne and a Jury met at the Bridge-house Hotel, to investigate the cause of the fire. Several witnesses having been examined, the Jury returned the following verdict:—"That there is not sufficient evidence to enable them (the jurors) to decide how the fire originated; but, in their opinion, there is every probability that it arose from the spontaneous combustion of some bales of waste or shoddy." A juror explained that shoddy was a dressing of Yorkshire cloth, and the most dangerous article that could be placed in any building. It was of an oily nature, and if the least quantity of water got upon it, it would cause the substance to ignite spontaneously. He (the juror) had been obliged himself to throw some into the Thames on several occasions.

FIRES ON MONDAY MORNING.—Early on Monday morning, a fire broke out at 42, Chapel-street, Islington, in the occupancy of Mr. J. Cresswell, general dealer. The flames originated in the back parlour, and were first discovered by the proprietor. Before it could be extinguished, the fire either burned or damaged the whole of the stock in trade, furniture, &c., in the lower portion of the house. The loss, as far as Mr. Cresswell is concerned, will fall upon the Sun Fire-office, but the lodgers, unfortunately, were uninsured.—Between five and six o'clock, a fire took place on the premises belonging to Mr. J. Pitt, hatter and tobacconist, Wellington-street North, Strand. Plenty of water being procured, the flames were extinguished, but not until the whole of the stock of hats was damaged by fire and smoke, and the partition, the flooring, and fixtures on one side of the shop partially burned.—About half-past one o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises known as the Temperance Hall, in Milton-street, Cripplegate. It was caused from the over-heating of the copper flue, which set the bond timber in the back kitchen in flames. The engines and firemen quickly attended, and they succeeded in getting the fire extinguished before any considerable damage was done.—On Sunday night, shortly before eight o'clock, there was also a fire upon the extensive premises of Mr. Simpson, a fancy bread and biscuit baker, at the western corner of Bond-street. A plentiful supply of water being at hand, the engines were put in action, and, in the space of an hour, succeeded in so far mastering the fire as to allay all apprehension of further danger, but not until the whole of the premises were gutted, and the stock in trade, together with the furniture, completely destroyed. The premises adjoining, No. 45, Bond-street, occupied by Messrs. Judd and Son, boot and shoemakers, and No. 58, Piccadilly, occupied by Mr. Alabaster, straw bonnet maker, as also their stock in trade and furniture, were seriously injured by water and hasty removal.

LAMENTABLE BOILER EXPLOSION.—A boiler explosion attended with loss of life occurred on Thursday (last week) on board the *Troubadour*, which trades between Swansea, Bristol, and Liverpool. The vessel had just arrived at the Mumbles, and turned off her steam, when one of the principal tubes of the boilers exploded, filling the engine-room with scalding steam, which rose in a dense cloud, and was seen from the shore. Two men were below at the moment, and their sufferings were frightful. One of them rushed out of the door which communicated with the engine-room, and fell exhausted. The other made for the ladder, with a view of getting on deck, but the scalding steam drove him backwards, and he sunk. When extricated they were actually boiled. They were conveyed to the Swansea Infirmary, where one shortly died: the other remains in a dangerous condition. None of the passengers sustained any injury.

DEATH OF TWO SOLDIERS.—A melancholy accident occurred on Monday evening to two privates belonging to the Coldstream Guards. One of them had been married on the same forenoon at the Military Chapel, and proceeded on board one of the Greenwich boats, in company with his bride and equally unfortunate but brave comrade. It appears that the first-mentioned, on the boat passing Rotherhithe, by some unlucky chance stumbled backwards and fell into the river. He sank almost immediately, and was seen no more. The second soldier, perceiving the accident, plunged into the water, but lost his own life in the attempt.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At a little after six o'clock on Tuesday morning, Henry Hitch, a man in the employment of Mr. Cubitt, Pimlico, went to his work as usual, but feeling himself very unwell, immediately returned to his residence, 2, Neat Houses, near the Monster, Pimlico, where he expired in a few minutes afterwards.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Monday, a fatal accident occurred at the Eccles Station of the London and North-Western Railway (Liverpool and Manchester Branch). A person of the name of Isaac Sutton had been attending the marriage of his father at Eccles Church. The party had had much to drink, and were about to proceed to Knot-mill Fair, Manchester. The deceased was very tipsy, and, on the arrival of the train at the station, he attempted to jump on the foot-board while the train was in motion. He missed his hold, and fell between the steps of the carriages and the platform, and was killed on the spot. In the afternoon, an inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POLICE SERGEANT.—On Tuesday night, an inquest was held before Mr. Bedford, at the Red Lion, Princes-street, Westminster, on the body of Thomas Powell, aged thirty-five, a police sergeant of the A division of metropolitan police. It appeared that, about half-past two o'clock on Monday morning, the deceased was on duty, apparently in his usual health, when a cab drove from Wright's coffee-house, Charing-cross, in which were four men and a woman, who were creating a great uproar. Deceased ran after the cab, for the purpose, as was supposed, of taking the number, when, without uttering a word, he fell back on to the ground as if shot. Police-constable Eve, A 47, who had followed, found deceased in a state of insensibility, and took him to Westminster Hospital, where he was pronounced to be dead. Mr. Tebay, house-surgeon of the hospital, said he found long standing disease of the heart, and he had no doubt that the exertion of running had, in consequence of that disease, occasioned deceased's death. A verdict was returned of "Natural death."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE EARL OF BECTIVE.—On Tuesday, as the Earl of Bective was returning to Dublin from hunting, his horse fell under him, and broke his Lordship's leg. His Lordship was brought to the Bective Hotel, in Sackville-street, and his medical attendants pronounced the injury a simple fracture. His Lordship is the eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort.

SUDDEN DEATH IN TAVISTOCK-SQUARE.—On Wednesday afternoon, as a respectable man, named Benjamin Somers, residing at No. 9, Sandwich-street, Burton-crescent, was passing along Tavistock-square, he was observed suddenly to stagger and fall with great violence on the pavement, while at the same moment blood was observed to pour from his mouth. He was conveyed to a surgeon's in the neighbourhood, but death, it appeared, had been almost instantaneous—caused, it was believed, by the sudden breaking of a blood-vessel of the heart.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family took their usual airing during the day; the Queen and her Royal Highness promenade in the Home Park this morning and taking a carriage airing in the afternoon. His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, and Viscount Palmerston left the Castle, this morning, for town. Lord and Lady Emlay, who are staying upon a visit to W. B. Harcourt, Esq., St. Leonard's, with their two children, had the honour of visiting her Majesty at the Castle, this morning. We are happy to state that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who has been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, is convalescent. According to present arrangements, the Court will take its departure for Buckingham Palace on Monday next.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.—The Duke of Portland is now considered convalescent. The Marquis of Titchfield and Lords George and Henry Bentinck are staying with their venerable parent.

PRESENT FROM LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The King of the French has lately presented the Dowager Lady Brenton with a beautiful vase of Sevres china, in token of the high estimation in which he holds the memory of her husband, the late Vice-Admiral Sir J. Brenton, Bart., a copy of whose memoir his Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept from Lady Brenton.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOMS.—The Queen will hold a Drawing-room, at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, 15th April, and one on Thursday, 27th May next, to celebrate her Majesty's birth-day. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars, at the Drawing-room on the 27th of May.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—Count de Ste. Aulaire has left Hertford House, and returned to Paris. The Count is expected back to London in about a fortnight. Count Louis de Noailles left the Embassy some days since for Paris. The Count de Jarnac acts as Chargé d'Affaires during the *congé* of the Ambassador.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S PRESENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is stated, in a Berlin letter, that M. A. de Humboldt has been charged by the King to convey to London the magnificent shield which his Majesty has caused to be executed for his Royal godson, the Prince of Wales.

ILLNESS OF SIR GEORGE HAMILTON.—Accounts have been received from Florence, which leave scarcely any hope of the recovery of Sir George B. Hamilton, K.C.H., our resident Minister at that Court. His Excellency has been suffering from a complication of disorders for some time past.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Thursday, at St. James's Church, Lord Alfred Henry Paget, M.P., Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry to her Majesty, led to the hymeneal altar, Miss Wyndham, youngest daughter of the Countess of Listowel, by her first marriage with the late George Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk. The ceremony was performed in the presence of Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesea (father of the noble and gallant bridegroom), and Lady Adelaide Paget, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, the Earl of Uxbridge, Mr. and Lady Eleanor Graham, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, Lord and Lady Macdonald, &c. The party returned to the Earl of Listowel's, Kingston House, and partook of a sumptuous *déjeuner à la fourchette*; after which the happy couple set off for the Duke of Devonshire's, at Chiswick. The bride has, it is said, a fortune of £5,000 per annum.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE WINDSOR STEEPLE CHASES.

From time immemorial the festival of Easter has been the especial season for popular sports and pastimes in this country. Shaking off what Sir James Mackintosh calls "the azotic atmosphere of stupidity;" ousting, for the nonce, his national phlegm and natural reserve, John Bull celebrates the great Christian feast with an earnestness, the strength and intensity of which, perhaps, are owing to the circumstance of their coming "but once a year." Christmas, indeed, may be the more prominent occasion of good cheer, but Easter is the saturnalia of fun and frolic. The dwellers in and around the metropolis are catered for with careful reference to their classification. So manifold are the appliances and means, that the mere catalogue of them would carry us out of our bounds—a description, even in outline, is, of course, out of the question. On this account we select one scene from the grand *spectacle* of action. Our act lies under the walls of Imperial Windsor. Thither accompany us, and, as it is written in "Gil Bias," we "will shew thee that thou hast not got among beggars."

Some three or four years ago, the ceremonial of "Easter Monday with the Royal Hounds" was discontinued, following the Epping Hunt to the tomb of all sublimity pageants. The latter, or its shade—"alas, poor ghost!"—has again appeared: the former is represented by another passage in chivalry—certain tournaments *à cheval*, or Military Steeple Chases. These constitute the material of our subject: let us to the discussion.

On Monday last, towards two of the afternoon, a considerable company had gathered hard by the Cavalry Barracks adjacent to Windsor. The trysting place was in goodly keeping with the ceremonial. Almost above their heads floated the Royal Standard of England; in front, waved the noblest of its forests; all around, was token of rural state and comfort which might scarce be found elsewhere.

The course was over nearly four miles of country—the first two consisting of such average enclosures as one sees in the neighbourhood of towns—with a rasping brook and a considerable portion of the rest in Capt. Bulkeley's park. None of the fences were abstrusely dangerous—but they were quite considerable enough to need a hunter to negotiate them safely. The whole distance was grass land, and it was in excellent order. The principal peripatetic stands, used at the great race meetings, were erected to the left of the run in, and the whole *mise en scène* was artistic and correct. To be sure it had its crosses—and what mortal contrivance is without them. It was humiliating to see the cream of gentle blood—cavaliers born with silver spoons in their mouths and baptized in alabaster vases, worsted in their especial devoirs by a grim old gentleman with only one eye—but such is fate.

Since Steeple Chases elsewhere have their distinguishing titles, such as "The Great National," "The Aristocratic," "The Grand Military," &c. so forth—why not call this the Full Dress? It would be a very appropriate title—for such spick and span turns out of velvet, satin, silk, dooskin, and patent varnish, you would look for in vain at any other. By grace of the clerk of the weather, all this bravery was spared the usual fortune of such costume: save where a fall occurred, there was not a speck on the garments of the riders. Of course, there were lords and ladies wholesale: and of the intermediate classes, as good samples as could have been desired. The ground was admirably kept: the carriages and equestrians being confined to the field where the winning-post and its accessories were, while the foot-people wandered about, lining the large leaps, and looking out for the greatest amount of excitement.

The start for the first event, the Household Brigade Stakes, took place at three o'clock, the winner being Charon, ridden by Lord Strathmore, who went at once to the front, and finished by himself, the second being a mile or so astern. For the 5 Sovs. Sweepstakes, with 25 added, 12st. each, the same as the preceding race, half a score went, and a sporting affair ensued. Camphire won cleverly. Mr. Elmore had entered a "brown gelding," but not having named an especial animal of the description, and there being many brown geldings in the world, the specification was held insufficient. The Military Open Race gave us a very spirited encounter, ending in a dead heat between Carlow and Lopez, the former ridden by Captain Peel, the latter by the Hon. G. Noel. The stakes were then divided. The sports were wound up with a One Sov. Sweepstakes, 5 added, won by Villager; but it was too late an hour for visitors from afar; a twenty miles ride after seven p.m. in April, is a serious business—such had we to achieve.

Tuesday was again fine, and the muster quite brilliant. There were two events of sterling interest, besides two others right pleasant, if not so important. The first of the great pair was the Handicap Stakes of 25 sovs a-piece, with 100 added, making a capital of considerable amount. This was won in a field of a dozen by Marengo, beating Brunette by a neck only. The second, the Aristocratic, brought nine to the post—Chandler, ridden by Captain Peel, winning: a good-looking race, but ultimately a very easy conquest.

Negro won the 5 Sovs Sweepstakes, beating seven others; and Shamrock the 2 Sovs ditto, beating five—in a canter—thus winding up the accounts of this most sporting catalogue. Nearly seventy horses were stated to be in the vicinity—having engagements for the two days.

Lord Brownlow Cecil had a bad fall—and was ridden over—in the last race but one: he was, however, going on well the following day.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—MONDAY.

The Craven Stakes, of 10 sovs each, for three-yr-olds, 6st; four yrs, 8st 4lb; five yrs, 8st 13lb; six years and aged, 9st 5lb. A.F. Three subs.

Mr. Mostyn's King of Morven, 3 yrs (Kitchener) 1
Duke of Bedford's Weatherbit, 5 yrs (F. Butler) 2
Mr. Marston's nd b f The Cardinal's Niece, 3 yrs (W. Marston) 3
King of Morven made all the running, and won cleverly by a length.

Handicap Sweepstakes, of 20 sovs each, only 5 ft, &c., to go to the second horse; for three and four-yr-olds. D.M. Eleven subs, one of whom paid 5 sovs ft.

Lord Orford's Prussic Acid, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb (Nat) 1
Duke of Bedford's Bride, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb (Pettit) 2
Lord Chesterfield's Bro. to Stitch, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb (J. Prince) 3
Won by a length.

Handicap Sweepstakes, of 25 sovs each, 10 ft. T. Y. C. Six subs.

Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb (H. Bell) 1
Lord Exeter's Cocoonet, 6 yrs, 7st 7lb (Mann) 2
Mr. R. Boyce's Colleen Bawn, 5 yrs, 7st 5lb (A. Day) 3
Won by a length. Run in 1 min. 22 sec.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds. R. M. Eight subs.

Mr. Bouverie's War Eagle, 8st 4lb (J. Marson) 1
Colonel Anson's Don Caesar, 8st 4lb (F. Butler) 2
Duke of Beaufort's f by Assassin, out of Esmeralda, 8st (Nat) 3
The favourite made all the running, and won easily by two lengths.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, for three-yr-olds. R. M. Six subs.

Duke of Richmond's Halo, by Mus, 8st 7lb (Nat) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Miami, by Venison, 8 st (J. Marson) 2
Halo made all the running, and won by half a length.

A Sweepstakes, of 50 sovs each; for colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb, not engaged in either the Riddlesworth, the 2000 Guinea, or 1000 Guinea Stakes.

Lord E. Russell's Reminiscence (J. Marson) 1
Lord Orford's gr c by Clearwell, out of Angelina, (Nat) 2
Mr. Wigram's Philo (Boyce) 3
Won easily by a length. Philo beaten off.

The Riddlesworth Stakes, of 200 sovs each, h ft. Ab. M. Six subs.

Mr. Wreford's Whirligig, 8st 7lb (A. Day) 1
Mr. Coombe's c by Sir Hercules, out of Harmony, 8st 7lb (Bartholomew) 2
Won by a neck. Run in 1 min. 50 sec.

Match, 500, h ft; 8st 7lb each. A. F.

Mr. O'Brien's The Traverser (J. Marson) 1
Mr. Gully's Pyrrhus the First (A. Day) 2
Won by half a length. Run in 2 min, 18 sec.

TUESDAY.

The Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 sovs each, h ft, for the produce of mares covered in 1843. D. M. 6 subs.

Colonel Peel's King of Naples, by Slane, 8st 7lb (Nat) 1
Duke of Bedford's Fistiana, 8st 4lb (F. Butler) 2
Mr. Wreford's Wild Doe, 8st 1lb (A. Day) 3
The King of Naples won by a head, and there was only a head difference between the second and third.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for the produce of mares covered in 1843, not engaged in either Riddlesworth. D. M. 7 subs.

Mr. W. S. Stanley's Bella Donna, by Slane, 8st 1lb (W. Boyce) 1
Lord Stradbroke's c, by The Saddler, 8st 7lb (Robinson) 2
Lord Glasgow's ns Sorrel, 8st 1lb (Nat) 3
Bella Donna made all the running, and won cleverly by a length. Sorrel a bad third. Time 1 min 48 sec.

The Newmarket Handicap of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared &c., with 200 added; for three-yr-olds and upwards; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. Clermont course. 77 subs, 39 of whom declared.

Mr. Gregory's ch c Claremont, by Euclid, d by Taurus (W. Treen) 1
Lord E. Russell's Sting, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb (J. Marson) 2
Sir C. Monck's Vanish, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb (Simpson) 3
Won by a length, Sting beating Vanish by a head; Lynceus fourth. Run in 3 min 9 sec.

WEDNESDAY.

Subscription Plate of £50; for three-yr-olds, 7st; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 2lb. T. Y. C.

Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon, 5 yrs (Mann) 1
Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness, 4 yrs (Nat) 2
Mr. Robert's Mogulistan, 3 yrs (Clay) 3
Deciding heat, 2 to 1 on Wilderness. The horse made all the running, and won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each; for three-yr-olds; colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 2lb. D. M. 8 subs.

Duke of Richmond's Halo (Nat) 1
Col. Anson's Lazarillo (F. Butler) 2
Halo made all the running, and won in a canter by two lengths.

The Column Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three-year-olds. R. M. 31 subs.

Mr. Bowes's Epirote, 8st 2lb (F. Butler) 1
Col. Peel's Palma, 8st 1lb (Nat) 2
Duke of Richmond's Red Hart, 8st 7lb (H. Bell) 3
Match: D.M. 300, h ft.

Mr. Gully's Mendicant, 8st 7lb (F. Butler) 1
Lord Glasgow's Conspiracy, 8st (Nat) 2

THURSDAY.

Subscription Plate of £50; for three year olds, 6st 12lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st, six, and aged, 9st 3lb. The winner to be sold for £300, if demanded, &c. D.M.

Col. Anson's Don Caesar, 3 yrs (J. Sharpe) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance, 4 yrs. (Nat) 2
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each, h ft, for three-year-olds. D.M. (8 Subs.)

Sir J. Hawley's Vanity, 8st 4lb (J. Marson) 1
Duke of Bedford's Fistiana, 8st 1lb (Nat) 2
Col. Anson's Jack Musters (F. Butler) 3
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for three-year-olds. D.M. (14 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Planet (Nat) 1
Mr. Bowes's Epirote (F. Butler) 2
Mr. Mostyn's King of Morven (H. Bell) 3
Won by half a length.

Post Match.—300 each, h ft. D.M. Lord Chesterfield's Lady Lurewell, 8st 7lb (Nat), beat Lord Exeter's Cosachia, 8st 7lb (Mann), by half a length.

THE WINDSOR GRAND MILITARY AND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.

MONDAY.

The Household Brigade Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with £20 added; the second horse to save his stake, &c.

Mr. J. Leslie's (1st Life Guards) Charon (Earl Strathmore) 1
Mr. R. Hesketh's g g Seven Stars (Major Ogilvie) 2
The Military Open Race for a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 15 added, Mr. Little's Carlow, 12st (Capt. W. Peel) 0
Hon. G. Noel's b g Lopez (Owner) 0
Captain Gambier's ch g Forester (Mr. Broadley) 2

TUESDAY.

A Handicap Sweepstake of 25 sovs each, 16 ft, and only 5 if declared on or before the 29th of March, with 100 sovs added by public subscription.

Captain Barnett's ch g Marengo, 10st 8lb (Bradley) 1
Mr. Preston's m Brunette, 12st 3lb (A. McDonough) 2
Mr. Wesley's b h Gayhurst, 9st 12lb (Rackley) 3
Won by only half a neck.

The Aristocratic Steeple Chase of 10 sovs each, 5 ft; 11st each.

Capt. Wm. Peel's br h Chandler (Owner) 1
Mr. J. Leslie's (1st Life Guards) Charon (Earl of Strathmore) 2
Mr. R. Sutton's b g Durham (Owner) 3
Won by about six lengths.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with added. The second horse to save his stake.

Mr. Martin's b g Negro (Rackley) 1
Mr. R. Clifton's b g Cornelius (Mr. Bromley) 2
Captain Phillips's nd b g Horace (Owner) 3

A Sweepstakes of 2 sovs each, with 10 added. The second horse to save his stake.

Mr. Philpott's Shamrock (Mason) 1
Mr. J. Darby's b g Robin Hood (Seffert) 2
Mr. Harris's ch g Wildboy (Oliver) 3
Won by about ten lengths. The winner was claimed by the owner of the second horse.

FRIDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes. T.Y.C.

Mr. Merton's African, aged, 7st 10lb 1
Lord Exeter's Cocoa Nut, 6 yrs, 6st 13lb 2
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds. D.M.

Mr. J. S. Douglas's Marie Louise, 8st 2lb 1
Lord Chesterfield's Lady Lurewell, 8st 2lb 2
Match, 200, h ft. A.T.—Lord E. Russell's Reminiscence, 6st 7lb, beat Mr. G. H. Moore's Wolflog, 9st.

Match, 100, h ft A.T.—Mr. R. Boyce's Colleen Bawn, 8st 7lb, beat the Duke of Bedford's Leopard, 8st 3lb.

The Port Stakes, of 100 sovs each, h ft, for four-year-olds. T.M.M.

Lord E. Russell's Sting 1
Mr. W. Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes 2

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

THE PORT.

Offers to back Sting agst the field.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

4 to 1 agst Clermont
9 to 1 — Jenny Wren
10 to 1 agst Wolflog
12 to 1 — Sherator (nominal)
13 to 1 agst Rufus.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.

17 to 1 agst Dulcet
20 to 1 — Mendicant
25 to 1 — Newcourt (t)
25 to 1 — Camera Obscura
33 to 1 — Sting (t)

40 to 1 agst Clermont (t)
40 to 1 — Inheritress
50 to 1 — Intrepid
50 to 1 — Annadale
50 to 1 — Inglewood

1000 to 15 agst Sir Tatton Sykes
1000 to 15 — Sylvanus
1000 to 10 — Conjuror
1000 to 10 — Queen of Tyne

DERBY.

16 to 1 agst Epirote (t)
16 to 1 — The Liberator (t)
50 to 1 agst Halo

500 even between Epirote and the Liberator.
Offers to back Planet agst Van Tromp.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.



EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—THE MORNING AFTER THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.—PAINTED BY A. J. WOOLMER.

We see, after a second visit to the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, very little to add to the general character of our former criticism. It is, on the whole, a more than average Exhibition, and one, perhaps, of promise. But the members must remain true to themselves: there must be a higher penalty for secession than any that has yet been entered into. A second set of deserters from the body would be more than the Society could stand. The Exhibition in Suffolk-street, without Mr. Pyne, Mr. Allen, Mr. Herring, Mr. Dicksee, Mr. Holland, &c., would indeed be a sorry Exhibition. Now that the Society has obtained its Charter of Incorporation, the members must keep well together, establish their school, and work in honest emulation one with another. Much may be done, should the Society succeed; for a good and permanent opposition would have the certain effect of forcing the Royal Academy to revise its rules—some of which are really detrimental to the true interests of art.

The first picture selected for our Journal is "The Morning after the Battle of Hastings," by Mr. A. J. Woolmer.

The next day was devoted by the Normans to the interment of their dead, and

William gave leave to the Saxons to perform the like charitable office to the remains of their unfortunate countrymen. Search was made for the body of Harold, but at first in vain,—even Githa was unable to identify the remains of her son; but there was one whose fond eye no change in the object of her affections could deceive,—this was Edith, a Saxon lady of great beauty, and by her the corpse of Harold was recognised.

The finding of the body of Harold has long been a favourite subject with our painters. It is still, however, a "subject to let." Mr. Hilton made very little of it, and Mr. Woolmer can hardly expect to succeed where Hilton failed. Should Mr. Woolmer repaint this subject, he will do well to refer to a beautiful poem by Penrose, inserted by Campbell in his "Specimens of the Poets." The poem is called "The Field of Battle," and some of the stanzas are of extraordinary beauty. Mr. Campbell, in his "Adelgitha," and, above all, in his "Wounded Hussar," has given a vigorous echo of the poem, which wants little to rank it high among our ballad strains. The picture in the last stanza but two is extremely fine:—

Drear anguish urged her to press
Full many a hand, as wild she mourn'd;
Of comfort glad the dearest caress
The damp chill dying hand return'd.

Edith, in history, finding the body of Harold, might receive an additional charm from Maria, in the ballad, seeking the body of her Edgar.

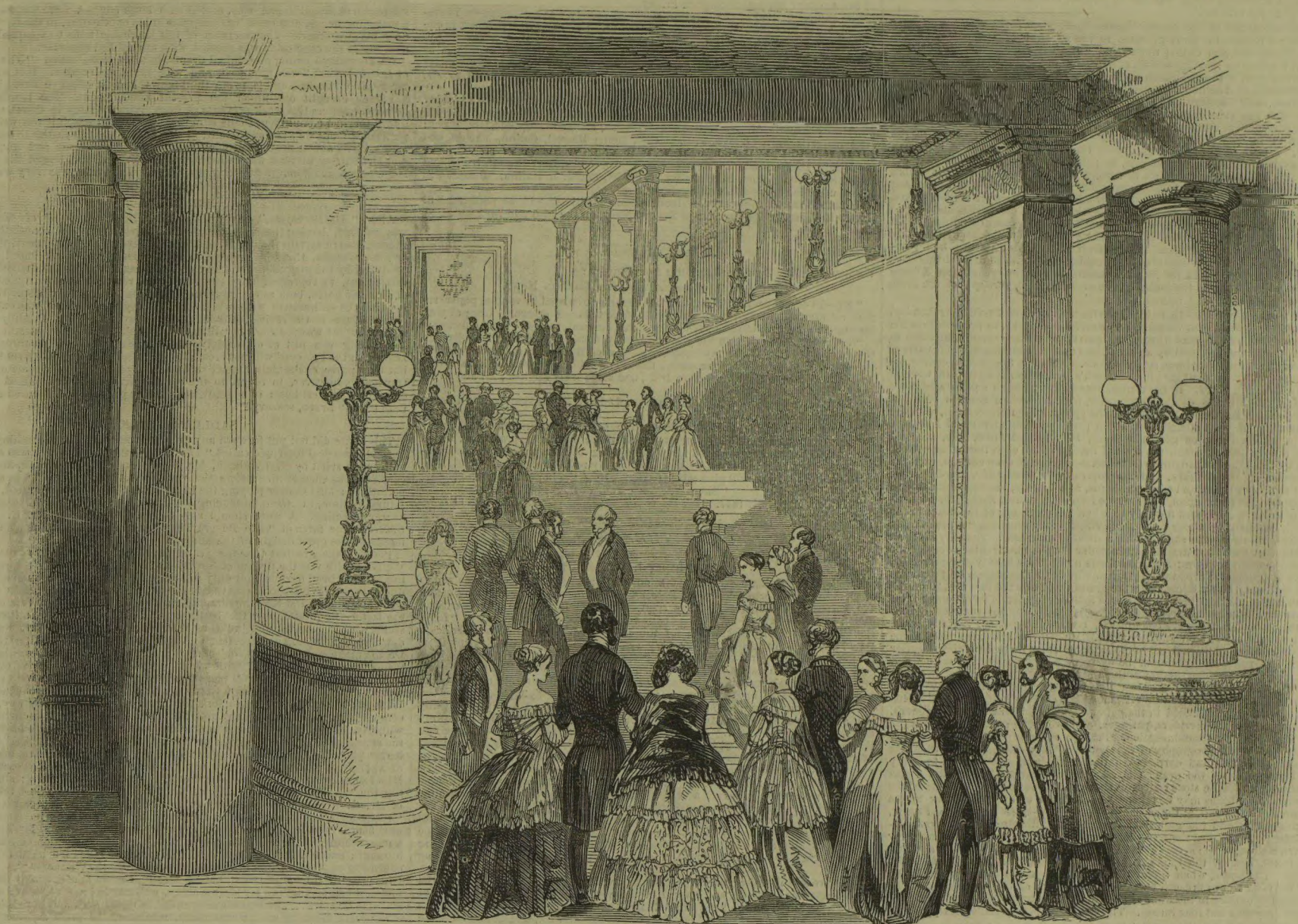
Our second picture is one of six exhibited by Mr. H. M. Anthony and, though the least ambitious of the number, unquestionably the best. Mr. Anthony is fond of lurid glares, and out-Martins Martin, and out-Danbys Danby, in the feverish blue and brimstone-like character of his effects. The picture we have engraved is entitled "Evening—Sunset after the Storm," and has no more incident in it than a few indistinct horses drinking in the foreground. The composition, however, is pleasing; though the effect is surely of unusual occurrence, and, moreover, somewhat overdone. Mr. Anthony must not be tempted into extravagances by his skill in colour: fashions change, and artists have new theories in art, but Nature is invariably the same. All Mr. Turner's caprices upon canvass, and all Mr. Anthony's attempts in the six pictures he exhibits, will never induce us to think that Nature is otherwise than we now see her—as Claude and Cuyp have painted her, and Thomson and Cowper described her.

We shall revert to this subject, perhaps, in our closing notice.



EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—EVENING—SUNSET AFTER THE STORM.—PAINTED BY H. M. ANTHONY.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.



THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

MUSIC.

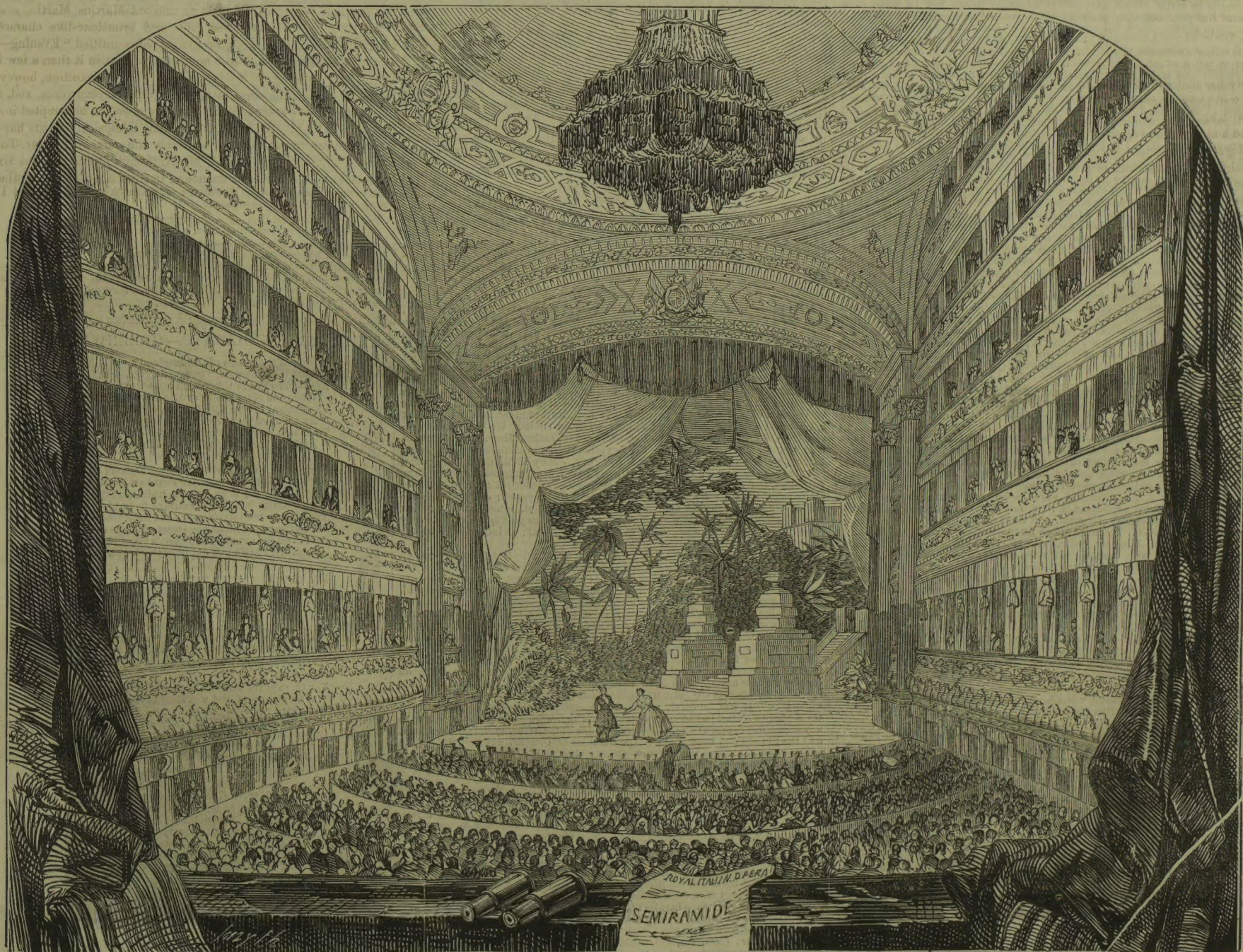
OPENING OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This long expected event took place on Tuesday night, in the presence of an immense assemblage of rank and fashion and of artistical and literary celebrities.

Rossini's "Semiramide" was the opera, and there was a new ballet, by M. Albert, called "L'Odalisque."

Before we can refer to the performances, it is requisite to describe the aspect of the new theatre, created by the genius of Albano, the civil engineer, in the short period of four months, completing his gigantic work, and opening on the very day originally announced. The old Covent Garden Theatre, constructed by

Smirke, after the fire in the ancient edifice in 1808, where Handel's Italian operas were originally given, is, of course, familiar to our readers. Smirke's model was the Grand Temple of Minerva, built under the direction of Phidias. It was originally intended that the interior of Covent Garden should have been much larger, but Kemble was fearful that nobody would be seen or heard; and Smirke, therefore, constructed the smallest possible interior in the largest available exte-



THE INTERIOR

rior. Thus enormous space was lost in useless corridors and passages behind the façade of the interior.

Albano submitted to the present lessees three plans: the first would have made Covent Garden the largest theatre in the world, beating the Milan Scala, and the Neapolitan San Carlo; the second was smaller; and the third would have left the interior its original size, only with additional tiers of private boxes. The medium plan is the one adopted. Our artists, this day, afford some notion of the alterations. The new road under the portico, by means of which visitors alight from their carriages without being exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather—the new suite of rooms occupying the space of the old arcades—the two new entrances at the southern (the pit door) and northern (the Box-office) wings, with the stage-door in Bow-street—are the principal changes in the exterior. It is on entering the central door the magnitude of a new Hall, and of the newly-arranged Grand Staircase, first strikes the eye. (See our Illustration.) This is painted in imitation of Sienna marble; lofty bronze candelabra between the columns light this staircase, which is universally admired. Passing through a suite of elegant rooms, in the first of which is the statue of Shakspeare, the Saloon or Crush Room is reached, divided into three compartments by two Corinthian columns at each end. The walls of this room are papered with green; the doors are covered with scarlet balse, and the mouldings richly gilded. Filled with ottomans and large mirrors, this Crush Room is both commodious and luxuriant. There are more looking-glasses throughout the interior than we have before seen in an English theatre, for which we suspect Albano will have the gratitude of the ladies of the creation, and, perhaps, of the lords also, to no small extent.

Gaze now at the interior—there it is, seen from two different points, as sketched by our artists. Would that we could add the effect of colour, as presented on the grand chandelier being lighted up suddenly shortly before the overture, an effect so electrical, that it was followed by an immense burst of cheering from all parts of the house. The *coup d'œil* was really superb. Above is the painted ceiling, an engraving of which we shall give in next week's publication, the exquisite work of Ferri, Verardi, and Zarra. In the centre, descending through a perforated piece of scroll gilding, is the colossal chandelier, with its twelve clusters of innumerable jets. Then the eye wanders to the glories of the proscenium, with the Royal Arms, splendidly modelled—the rich panels—the fine figures of Italy and Britannia, on each side on golden grounds, the brilliant white, blue, and gold fronts of the six tiers of boxes, the style of decoration on each tier being varied, relieved by the crimson hangings of the boxes—the noble drop curtain, with the blue expanse in the distance, and the contrast of the red and white draperies, with the figures of Erato, and Clio, and Fame, and Victory, bearing a shield with the inscription "Vivat Regina,"—the whole forming the most harmonious combinations of colours, calculated not only to set off the occupants of the boxes in the best light, but making altogether, as the *Times* justly remarks, "a remarkably light effect, to which the stage affords a striking contrast." The caryatides on the grand tier, with their graceful and slender shapes, the circular sweep of the boxes, and the curves in the fronts, contribute much to the beauty of the *ensemble*. There are altogether 188 private boxes thus subdivided, 8 proscenium or stage boxes (four on each side), 30 pit boxes, 34 on the grand tier, 34 on the first tier, 28 on the second tier, 28 on the third tier, and 28 on the fourth or top tier. The second or third tiers are broken by amphitheatres, each holding 128 stalls, and non-reserved seats, so that if the pit be full, there are open places, besides the gallery, the advantage of which was already felt on Tuesday night. Mr. Albano has since made some alterations to afford additional accommodation in these three localities, as after the three first rows, which cannot be exceeded in adaptation for seeing and hearing, there was an interruption in the line of the sight, from the flooring not having been sufficiently raised to clear the parapets, and afford a view of the front of the stage. There are 280 pit stalls, and the pit holds upwards of 400 persons, all the seats, as indeed in the gallery and amphitheatres, having backs. The spaciousness of the corridors, passages, and two stone staircases, evince the anxiety for the public accommodation. Perhaps some of our readers, not yet acquainted with the geography of the house, will be glad to learn what are the modes of ingress and egress. In the first place, the visitors to every tier of boxes enter at the grand staircase in Bow-street, through the Crush Room, and then take the stone staircases right or left, according to the side of the house where their boxes may be taken. The *habitués* of the stalls enter by the same route. The pit enters, at the southern door in Bow-street; the Royal Family, in Prince's-place; and the gallery and second amphitheatre at the Piazza, Covent-Garden. For egress, there is the option of taking the grand entrance or the Piazza staircase; the access to the latter is by doors on the grand and first tiers of boxes, and by the imposing hall, built expressly for the pit and stalls entrances. The house, when quite filled, will hold above 3000 persons. The stage is forty-six feet in breadth between the columns of the proscenium. The space from the curtain to the front of the boxes is eighty feet, and the breadth of the house sixty-two feet four inches. The ceiling is seventy feet by sixty-two.

A very prudent precaution was taken on the opening night, no money being taken at the doors, but the rush at the pit was still tremendous. Except the Royal boxes, every nook commanding a view of the stage was filled. The entrances of the artists excited much applause. The first in the field, after the 80 first-rate instrumentalists were assembled in the orchestra, was Costa, the Conductor and Musical Director. The second reception was given to Tamburini, and the third sensation was the entrance of Grisi. Lavia, the new tenor; Tagliafico, the new basso; and Albani, the new contralto, were honoured with encouraging signs, but not so marked as those for the established favourites. As the opera progressed, however, there was no mistake as to the great hit of the evening, which was made by Mdlle. Albani, a portrait of whom, as *Arace* will be found elsewhere. A greater sensation probably was never before produced by any *débütante*. She had not sang a few bars before the presence of a superior *artiste* was recognised. Mdlle. Albani was born in Naples, and is now in her 23rd year. She is rather above the middle height, with no inconsiderable *embonpoint*, but her face is full of intelligence; her eyes are expressive and beautiful; and her deportment easy and elegant. The critics have been unanimous in her favour. The *Times* says, "Perhaps a more perfect singer was never heard," the *Post*, "She has qualities of the best order—her style is refined, and her expression truthful;" the *Daily News* declares "that she is a treasure; the *Herald*, that her *débüt* was "of the most triumphant character;" and the *Chronicle*, that "she created, from first to last, an unprecedented *furor*." It is difficult to describe the beauty of her organ; it comprises two octaves in the compass, combined with rare flexibility. It is one of those voices which goes at once to the heart, and produces an irresistible emotion. Her pathos, sensibility, and energy, are equally remarkable. In the air in the last act, she was encored, as well as in the "Giorno d'orrore," in which her voice blended with that of Grisi's most deliciously. She might have accepted encores, indeed, for almost every air, but she never complied until there was a tremendous display of rapture from the entire house. It has been universally remarked, that Grisi never sang more superbly, nor acted more forcibly. She was daring in her divisions, and dignified and impressive in her action. As she stood upon the throne in the last act—the moment selected by our artist for his drawing (see the Illustration), she looked every inch a Queen. The noble bearing of Tamburini in *Assur*, his dramatic skill and marvellous vocalisation which has earned for him the title of the Rubini of basses, were particularly conspicuous. There is still no living artist who can accomplish the intricate roulades Rossini composed in his operas for a basso like Tamburini. He was in excellent voice, and, except in his upper notes, has a perfect command of his powers. *Adreno* is one of the most ungrateful of parts, and tenors have as much horror of it as that of *Pollio* in "Norma," but Lavia executed the music, especially in the concerted portions, very artistically. The new basso, Tagliafico, made an impressive High Priest—he will be a very useful if not a great artist.

The great feature in this performance of "Semiramide," after the glories of the principals, was the perfection of the *ensemble*; the concerted pieces were really exquisite, especially the well-known quintet and canon. Then the chorus was powerful and exact, and had been well drilled. To eulogise the band too strongly would be impossible. Costa has achieved a most important improvement in the balance of instruments; by adding to the strength of the stringed ones, the braying of brass has been balanced. We never heard such first violins for brilliancy, and the luscious tones of the tenors and violoncelli, and the power and crispness of the double-basses, were quite as delightful. The overture and accompaniments were capitally rendered; there was an observance of the nicest gradations of time, and of varied colouring, altogether unprecedented in an English orchestra, and we rank the Covent Garden band as now the first in the world. There are fifteen first violins, with Sainton at the head; fourteen second, with Ella; ten violas, with Hill; ten violoncelli, with Lindley; nine double-basses, with Anossi; with the usual complement of wind instruments, &c. Amongst the players, are H. Blagrove, Willy, Dando, Mellon, Thirlwall, Goffrie, Case, Thomas, Griesbach, Watkins, Patey, J. Loder, Payton, H. Westrop, Lucas, Hutton, Hancock, Lavenue, Phillips, Hausmann, Goodman, W. Loder, Howell, Casolani, Pratten, C. Severn, Ribas, De Folly, Barret, Lazarus, Baumann, Platt, T. Harper, Cioffi, Prospero, Handley, Chipp, Jarrett, Rae, Harper, Smithies, Healey, Keating, Boosé, &c.

M. Albert's new ballet of "The Odalisque," although mounted with great splendour, may be pronounced to be a failure, owing principally to the want of a leading *dansuse* in the leading character. Curmi's music was full of pretty melodies. Baderna will appear on Saturday (this evening) for the first time, and Dumilatre in a few days.

On Thursday, "Semiramide" was repeated. On Tuesday next, Madame Pérani appears in *Lucia*, Salvi in *Edgar*, and Ronconi in *Enrico*; and on the following Saturday, Mario and Grisi will appear in the "Puritani."

The *débüt* of Mdlle. Steffanone and Rovere (the great *buffo*) will follow in rapid succession. Marini (the famous basso) will appear in a few days, for the first time in this country, in Rossini's "Italiana en Algieri," in which Albani will sustain the leading character.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MADMOISELLE JENNY LIND.—A letter received on Thursday, and dated the 31st of March, announces the arrival of Mr. Lumley the previous day at Munich. The opera chosen by Mdlle. Lind for her *débüt* has been put in rehearsal, in order that she may appear as early as possible after her arrival in London.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The celebrated Hungarian Minstrels, four in number, have arrived in London for the season: they have the faculty of imitating instruments with the voice in an extraordinary manner, and have created quite a sensation in Paris and Brussels. Mr. Dando's sixth and last Quartet Concert at Crosby Hall, and the third meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, took place on Monday.

Mr. Henry Russell has resumed his popular entertainments at the Strand Theatre this week; and the Ethiopian Serenaders at the St. James's Theatre. Mr. Collins and his clever family gave a concert in Pentonville on Wednesday.

This morning is the rehearsal of the third Philharmonic Concert, for Monday next; on which evening Mr. Wilson begins his season at the Music Hall. The

second meeting of the Musical Union will be on Tuesday, and the sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society on Friday.

The annual festival of the Western Madrigal Society was celebrated on Thursday night, at Freemasons' Hall, with great *éclat*. Ladies were assembled in the galleries, who seemed to relish the fine specimens of the Old Masters amazingly. Mr. Evans, the President of the Society, was in the chair, and his exertions, as well as those of G. Budd, Esq., the Hon. Secretary, to maintain the high character of this club, were duly acknowledged. A piece of plate was presented to Mr. Budd on this interesting occasion.

Mr. BLEWITT has announced his benefit concert to take place on Wednesday evening next, the 14th, at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square. He will be supported by the Misses Rainforth, Williams, Sara Flower, and Mrs. Weiss; Messrs. Harrison, H. Phillips, J. L. Hatton, Henry Russell, Calkin, Machin, and Mr. Turle, assisted by young gentlemen of Westminster Abbey. Instrumentalists, the Messrs. Distin, Frederick Chatterton, Gratton Cooke, Herr Brandt, Kuhe, and Rousselet. Conductors, M. Benedict, T. Cooke, and J. L. Hatton. Blewitt will contribute some of his own comic compositions.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed at Exeter Hall, under the direction of the composer, on the 16th and 23rd inst.

LOLA MONTEZ.

We have received the following letter from Munich:—

"To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"Sir—In consequence of the numerous reports circulated in various papers regarding myself and family, utterly void of foundation or truth, I beg of you, through the medium of your widely-circulated Journal, to insert the following:

"I was born at Seville, in the year 1823. My father was a Spanish officer in the service of Don Carlos; my mother, a lady of Irish extraction, born at the Havannah, and married for the second time to an Irish gentleman, which I suppose is the cause of my being called Irish, and sometimes English; "Betsy Watson," "Mrs. James," &c. &c.

"I beg leave to say that my name is Maria Dolores Porris Montez, and I never have changed that name.

"As for my theatrical qualifications I never had the presumption to think I had any: circumstances obliged me to adopt the stage as a profession, which profession I have now renounced for ever, having become a naturalised Bavarian, and intending, in future, making Munich my residence.

"Trusting that you will give this insertion, I have the honour to remain,

"Sir, Your obedient Servant,

LOLA MONTEZ."

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

On Monday evening there was not a nook of standing room to be obtained to witness the new spectacle of "The Desert" at this theatre; and this long before the half-price commenced. As a spectacle, "The Desert" is very beautiful, albeit, we cannot award very great praise to it as a drama. The story of "Lalla Rookh" has evidently been taken for the plot, on which the music of Felicien David has been grafted, with some very pleasing songs for Miss Messent, Miss Isaacs, and Mr. Rafer, by Mr. Tulley. But the audience evidently cared a great deal more for the camels than the composers; and, indeed, the processions, groupings, and general stage business, were exceedingly picturesque and effective. We have never seen anything better managed than the flying clouds of sand during the Simeon, at the end of the first act. It is as good a thing in its way as the passing of the clouds in the night-view of "London" at the Coliseum; and this is no mean praise. Another beautiful effect is the night-bivouac and the approach of sunrise, with the start of the caravan; indeed, the arrangement of all the *tableaux* reflects the highest credit upon Mr. W. West, under whose superintendence the spectacle has been produced. The camels are very docile and obedient, and the horses of the Bedouins pranced about with becoming spirit. There was, however, a trifling hitch in the progress of the elephantine car in the last scene. The larger of the two beasts got, somehow or another, entangled in his harness, and for a while refused to move. A "jibbing" elephant is an awkward customer to encounter; especially on the comparatively limited stage of a theatre; but, in the present instance, the obstinate animal was at length soothed by his conductors, and led into his proper place for the concluding picture.

We have said that the house was crowded to the ceiling. Every seat in the dress-circle was occupied, and several of the visitors were obliged to be content with peeping through the little windows in the box doors, each of which had its occupant. The piece "hung" somewhat in the second act, and provoked some slight disapprobation; but the pruning pencil of the prompter will arrange all this. At the end, there was loud applause, and a general cry for the manager. He, however, did not appear; but a wag in the slips threw a cross "bunn" upon the stage, which elicited a roar of laughter.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The charming Mdlle. Rose Chéri came back to the boards of this theatre on Monday evening, and was most enthusiastically welcomed by a large audience, all of whom appreciated her natural style and finished delineations. The first piece was the one in which she made her first appearance before a London audience—"Un Changement de Main"—and of which we spoke last year, when it was played both at the St. James's Theatre, and in an adapted form at the Adelphi, under the title of "The Lioness of the North." The chief attraction, however, was a vaudeville, by the indefatigable M. Scribe, new to our stage, called "La Protégée sans Savoir," the action of which passes in London. The story is delicately and gracefully handled. *Helène* (Mdlle. Rose Chéri) is a young French artist, living by her pencil, in the metropolis. A noble M.P., *Lord Claverling* (M. Rhozevil), takes very great interest in her, and through a picture-dealer, *Crosby* (M. Tourillon), purchases her productions at a large price, and also takes lessons of her in painting. An acquaintance and rival of *Claverling's*, *Lord Trevellyan* (M. Pascal), a conceited dandy; and an old drawing-master, *Durocher* (M. Cartigny), fall into the mistake of conceiving *Helene* to be the mistress of *Claverling*, and the latter, who is also an old friend, accuses her of living in her elegant apartments by improper means. She indignantly denies the charge. But the young *artiste* is in love with *Claverling*, and hears with sorrow, that he is engaged to a *Lady Arabella Dunbar*. Her Ladyship is, however, more taken with the rakish *Trevellyan*, with whom she elopes; upon which *Claverling* offers her his hand, and it is accepted. It is impossible to conceive anything finer than Mdlle. Rose Chéri's acting in this piece. Her unaffected pathos, her graceful manners, and, above all, her burst of passion when charged by *Durocher* with a dishonourable course of life, made the deepest impression on the audience. Next week we are promised a representation of the famous Parisian version of "Clarissa Harlowe." They are palmy days at present, at the St. James's Theatre.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Planché's extravaganza, "The New Planet," produced here on Monday, is rather a succession of *tableaux*, relating to objects of passing interest, than a piece of connected story; and these are made to pass in a dioramic fashion before the audience, for the edification of the principal members of the solar system, who have visited earth from curiosity. "The New Planet," itself is performed by Miss P. Horton; *Mars*, by Mr. J. Bland; *Juno*, by Miss Reynolds; *Venus*, by Miss Julia Bennett; and *Mother Earth*, by Mrs. W. Clifford. Mr. Buckstone, who first appears as *Mercury*, is changed to *Harlequin*—with the attributes of the speaking Arlechino of the old Italian pantomimes; and he serves to guide the Planets to earth. It is difficult to mention any topic that has escaped Mr. Planché's light, and happily-aimed shafts. We have in succession the Colosseum wonders, the Polytechnic Institution, Magnetic Telegraphs, Gun Cotton, the Invisible Lady, the Egyptian Hall, the Ethiopian and Lantum Serenaders, the Casinos, the Animals at Drury, Jenny Lind, the Rival Operas, all the Giselles, and an exhibition of *poses plastiques*, comprising Shakspeare, Britannia, the Wellington Statue, and a concluding allegorical *tableau*. All the satire cuts like a good knife—ever sharp and well-tempered; and the allusions are keenly relished by the audience; although, as usual, some of the very best fly over their heads. *Harlequin's* remark upon the *poses plastiques*, that they only show you too much for a shilling, was loudly laughed at; as indeed were all the other popular allusions.

The scenery—especially the view of London by night—is admirably carried out. The dresses were perfection, and the acting capital. Miss Reynolds made a great hit in a burlesque imitation of Grisi; and a quarrel of the Planets was arranged so spiritedly to the Post Horn Galop, as to be unanimously encored. A small, well-selected chorus gave great effect to the concerted music. Miss P. Horton's beautiful voice told admirably in one or two scenes, and Miss Julia Bennett was as fair a representative of *Venus* as could be found. The manner in which she coaxed and fondled *Mars*, made great fun, thrown out as the tenderness was by the bluff burlesque heroism of Mr. James Bland.

If "The New Planet" does not run quite so long as "The Invisible Prince," it will be to become a general audience is not, to an individual, sufficiently *au courant* du jour to comprehend the volley of jokes and allusions with which it is crammed, whereas the most unsophisticated country visitor can understand a fairy tale. It has, however, achieved a complete and well-deserved success. On Monday evening two accidents occurred, which were happily unattended with any disastrous consequences. The dress of one of the Wilis, in the giselle scenes, and the illuminated head of one of the satellites of *Uranus*, caught fire; but, in either case, the flame was at once extinguished. We recommend managers to put up some slight wire-gauze guard between the performers and the foot-lights.

LYCEUM.

The only novelty produced here on Monday was, as we announced, a new farce, or rather musical extravaganza, called "Cruise the Second"—so comically outraging all probability, that the audience were compelled to laugh, and that heartily, in spite of their judgment. The plot is the merest thread to hang the situation on. A party of emigrating milliners, forming the "Brazil Patent Corset Company," are left upon an island, with nothing but some costumes they were taking over for a fancy ball; at least, so we barely understood, through the noise attendant upon the "settling down" of an Easter Monday audience for the commencement of a piece. Here they encounter two prior settlers, *Willoughby Wobbles* (Mr. A. Wigan) and *Marmaduke Snodgrass* (Mr. Keeley), who have established themselves as Robinson Crusoe and Friday, and form themselves into monarch, parliament, and people. In *Wobbles*, *Clementina*, the chief of the milliners (Mrs. Keeley), ultimately discovers a lost husband, and the piece concludes with the arrival of a ship to take them all home. The dialogue relating to the political affairs of the island-kingdom was written with great smartness, and the three principal characters were admirably played—a *pas de*

doux between Mr. and Mrs. Keeley throwing the house into convulsions of laughter. A great deal of amusement was also created by the Birnam-wood-like stratagem of the milliners, who, armed with large boughs, form themselves into a marching hedge, and bewilder *Snodgrass* in his endeavours, in the dark, to get near his sweetheart. The reception of this laughable trifle was capital; and a neat tag at the conclusion was greeted with unqualified applause.

On Thursday evening an original drama, in three acts, called "The Creole; or Love's Fetters," was produced, and with immense success. It is written by Mr. Shirley Brookes, and is, to our thinking, the most effective first piece that has been brought out under the present management. The length of our theatrical notices this week prevents us from giving its story in detail, or paying a well-merited compliment to the admirable manner in which it was written and performed; but we shall endeavour, in our next, to do full justice to author and actors. The applause at the conclusion was most enthusiastic and unqualified; and Mr. Shirley Brookes was called before the curtain, and bowed his acknowledgments of the honours showered upon him. The house was very well filled.

PRINCESS.

After "The Barcarole," the "Midsummer Night's Dream" of Shakspeare was revived, having been put upon the stage in the most beautiful manner. Indeed, we are certain that, without disparagement to the performers, the music, or the orchestra, the chief impression left, when the piece concluded, was that produced by the magnificent scenery of Mr. Beverley. Of all the designs hitherto carried out, to represent fairy-land, we do not recollect any so exquisite as that of Titania's home, both as regards the graceful idea and its execution. We cannot say that the enthusiasm with which the scenery was greeted, was extended to other features of the revival, although it was strongly cast. Possibly the most attractive part was the *Puck* of "Little Miss Maraball," as we must still call her. Her acting was full of elfin gaiety and mischief. "The Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Princess' will not create the sensation it excited at Covent Garden; but may prove moderately attractive, as a half price piece, for some little time. Our notice, however, to revert to the *mise en scène*—may be summed up in the comprehensive criticism of a gentleman in the gallery, who shouted out, more than once, "Bravo, scenery!"

SADLER'S WELLS.

This house did not put forward any great novelty for Easter—nothing, in fact, beyond a musical interlude called "The Rival Sergeants," which was supported with much spirit by Miss Wallack, Mr. Scharfe, and Mr. H. Mellon, and may be considered as successful. Before the vaudeville, "Jane Shore" was admirably performed; Miss Cooper playing the heroine with exceeding judgment, and Miss Laura Addison, in *Alicia*, producing her wonted effects by her impassioned and energetic acting. A word should also be said in praise of Mr. G. Bennett's *Gloster*. The farce of "The Bengal Tiger" wound up the evening's entertainments, to the great delight of the audience.

Possibly the greatest triumph yet achieved by the management of Sadler's Wells Theatre was the revival of Shakspeare's "Tempest," on Wednesday evening. It has been our pleasant duty to bestow unqualified praise upon all the productions and revivals which have gained such an honourable name for the house since Mr. Phelps first took the direction; and we are bound to say that of all these the last is unquestionably the best; whether we look to the excellence of the scenery, or the careful and judicious manner in which every part was played, down to the most unimportant one. Against only one alteration have we to make the slightest objection: and this is to the omission of the scene "on a ship at sea," with which the piece opens. Many of our readers must remember the wonderful piece of machinery by which this was represented four or five years ago at Covent Garden, and the great effect produced thereby. With this one exception, the Sadler's Wells revival will not, in any way, suffer by comparison; either with that restored for the Vandenhoffs, above-mentioned, or with Mr. Macready's a few seasons previous, at Drury-Lane. We have said that the acting was particularly good; perhaps, as a whole, "The Tempest" was never better played. The *Prospero* of Mr. Phelps was most impressive, and will add another great part to his already admirable *répertoire*. Equally excellent was Miss Laura Addison's *Miranda*—graceful, delicate, and confiding; and displaying the nicest perception. But we must more especially praise the *Calden* of Mr. G. Bennett—the monster was never more perfectly represented, and the "make-up" was as admirable as the performance. There is no actor now on our boards who could portray the character with such effect. Mr. Scharfe was most whimsical *Trinculo*, and played with a true appreciation of Shaksperian humour; and Mr. A. Younge was an efficient *Stephano*. We have not seen so charming an *Ariel*, as that of Miss St. George, since the character was played by Miss Priscilla Horton at Drury-Lane. Messrs. Fenton and F. Finlay deserve the warmest commendations for their scenery, well painted and conceived in a poetic and artistic spirit. The house was crowded in every part, and the prolonged and enthusiastic cheering at the conclusion, betokened the great satisfaction of the audience. "The Tempest" will bring a mine of wealth to the Sadler's Wells treasury, we may safely prophesy.

OLYMPIC.

This hapless little house—the seasons of which begin and end with such remarkable rapidity—was opened again on Monday evening, with Colman's old piece of "The Mountaineers," the farce of "The Spare Bed," and a new burlesque, called "Joan of Arc, the Maid of Allheuns." In the first play, Mr. Denvil appeared as *Octavian*, and performed with enormous physical power; and, in the burlesque, Mr. George Wild was the representative of *Joan of Arc*; Miss Fanny Williams, of whom we made favourable mention a few weeks back, playing *Fleur-de-Lys*. There was an army of female warriors, who went through their evolutions with becoming precision, and several passable hits and allusions aimed at topics of the day—or, rather, of yesterday, for too many of them were some what *passé*. The house was but thinly attended, and a cheerless spirit reigned over the scanty audience, not in keeping with the usual Easter Monday holiday making.

In addition to the above novelties, there were, a grand spectacle at ASTLEY'S called, and founded on, "The Bride of Abydos;" three new pieces at the SURREY, a drama called "The Discarded Daughter," a farce entitled "Kissing Goes by Favour," and a concluding play, "The Two Brothers of Pisa," besides the performances of the Bedouin Arabs; at the QUEEN'S were produced two new dramas, "The Ship of Glass," and "The Wolf Hunters;" and, at the CITY OF LONDON, a translation of the French drama, "L'Inondation." All these were perfectly successful, and shall be noticed at length, according to their deserts, in our next; but the labours of the theatrical critic have been, this week, somewhat of an extra-ordinary character; and the present length of our notices warns us that it is time to conclude.

Miss Woolgar, the popular actress, since her appearance in "The Flowers of the Forest," at the ADELPHI theatre, has received several most flattering congratulations on her success therein; among others, we may mention Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton as having expressed his high sense of her abilities, and the wish that she should assume a higher position in her profession, to which he thinks she is entitled. He stated that he should like to see her play *Pauline*, in his own piece of "The Lady of Lyons."

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—GREENWICH FAIR, 1847.

A song in the praise of Old England's glad holidays!
Good is the maxim "be merrie and wise;"
And where but in Greenwich are witnessed such jolly days,
When the blest Easter smiles down from the skies.
The festival brings with it hope, exultation,
And nature then tells us to smile and all care,
To snatch from Time's grasp a few days' recreation,
And join the gay gambols of old Greenwich Fair.

From spire, mast, and tower, float banners and streamers;
The festival's joy-bells are heard on the breeze;
Well freighted I ween, are the trains and the steamers,
And health breathes a welcome from blossoming trees.
The mighty metropolis pours out its denizens,
Flocking from alley, the street, and the square,
And even the graves of London's great citizens,
Visit the Park upon old Greenwich Fair.

For 'tis not the shows, nor the pantomime gambols,
The rebeck and revel so lusty and loud;
A worthier motive oft leads to the rambles
Of groups that to Greenwich right joyfully crowd.
On the sweet grass is laid the mechanic's refection,
The choice of his heart and his children are there;
While round them float many a bright recollection
Which aye must unvulgarize old Greenwich Fair.

For there is the tar with his temples so hoary,
Whose young blood was shed at the Nile—Trafalgar;
And there the twin domes where Elizabeth's glory
Was cradled triumphant in peace as in war.
Our old wooden ramparts are hardly yet rotten;
We have true hearts of oak yet, enough and to spare;
And the whims of poor Jack should be kindly forgotten,
When thrined in his glory at old Greenwich Fair.

Still, though we at Greenwich may many a trophy see—
Many a record of naval renown—
Peace, after all, is the noblest philosophy—
Glorious alike to the country and Crown.
Full often the Park's oaken branchlets have wreathed
The brows of the brave who can do what they dare;
Yet dark is the day when dire War shall have breathed
The blight of his curse upon old Greenwich Fair.

L.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Dinner of this excellent Institution will take place at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, the 20th of April next, on which occasion Luke J. Hansard, Esq., will preside. Since the formation of the Society in 1827, one hundred and thirty-four pensioners have been elected on its funds, and at the present time fifty-six (twenty-six males and twenty-nine females) are participating in its bounty, the former receiving £12 12s., and the latter £8 8s., per annum.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE EASTER NOVELTIES.



AS USUAL, Easter has brought with it its annual novelties; chiefly consisting of foreign bipeds and quadrupeds. We have wonderful singers, who reach notes higher and lower than any ever before attempted—some, indeed, being so high in the scale, that nothing but a scaling-ladder could possibly attain them; marvellous brutes, with real Ethiopian entertainers; horses, used to one stage before the railways took away their occupation, and now coming to another; tumblers of the Eastern deserts: in fact, with Italian singers, French actors, German dancers, American riders, Indian elephants, Egyptian camels, Arabian acrobats, Chinese performers, London will soon become a perfect Babel. In fact, we may put an additional verse to an old song as follows:—

AIR—"Four-and-twenty Fiddlers."

Four-and-twenty novelties all of a row,
Four-and-twenty novelties all of a row.

There was the New Italian Opera just opened in Covent-garden; than which nothing could be proper, though 'twas not to be worth a farden.

There was the Drury-Lane spectacle, with its Eastern priests and priestesses walking about upon the sand along with the beasts and beastesses; with David's vaunted music, that went off rather dully, and "vorn't vanted" at all, as the gallery remarked, being not so

good as that of Mr. Tully; and the house was so crammed, that we were two hours jammed with our nose 'gainst the pane of the box-door; and this is all the impression we got of the procession, so we can't give a notion of more.

There was the British Museum, and a farce at the Lyceum, and St. Paul's, which was rather forlorn.

For the prices were so high, that the visitors were shy; there was Mr. H. Russell at the Strand, who formed his own band; and the veteran Green, wishing much to be seen; and anxious to appear, as a general overseer, went up in a balloon from Cremorne.

And Rose Chéri came, with her very pretty name; and a rumour got wind, that, at last, Jenny Lind had been met with, at Munich, by Lumley.

And would shortly be over, *via* Brighton or Dover; our ears to rejoice, with her wonderful voice, and make other *sopranis* look glumly.

But we've no room left to speak, of the numerous *poses plastiques*; the fairs and the shows, and the drinking booths in rows; and the serpents, and giants, and Albinos.

And the many dark invaders, who are christened "Serenaders," from St. James's who're the first, to others who're the worst; and the steam-boats, and the taverns, and casinos.

ON THE ESCAPES OF ABD-EL-KADER.

Considerable light has been thrown upon some not too clearly explained failures of the French in Algeria, by the arrival of a troop of Bedouins at the Surrey Theatre. We allude to the repeated escapes of Abd-el-Kader, when supposed to be, almost actually, in the hands of the invaders.

We have learnt from these intelligent individuals—fourteen in number—that every Bedouin is a tumbler from his birth. In England, hot water frequently makes a tumbler fly; but in Algeria, hot sand has the same effect; for on the glowing Desert do these "Bouncing Balls of the Bedouin Battues,"—as an Astley's play-bill would call them—learn their aerial exercises. Abd-el-Kader is spoken of as a gymnast of the first water; and to his activity does he owe his many escapes; his first, in which he shot the French soldier who was after him, being here represented.

The following song is translated from one that has been very popular in the Arab army.

KADER THE SELLER.

AIR—"Love's Ritornella."

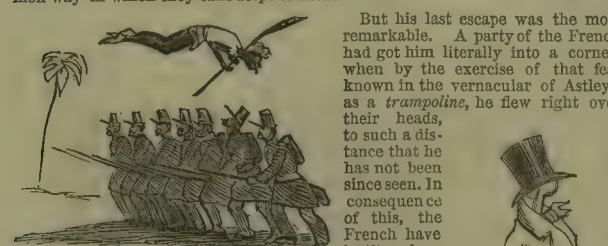
Dashing French feller,
Whither away?
Stalwart as Keller,
One minute stay.
No, I have lingered
Too long on the road,
Matchlocks are handled,
And Kader's abroad;
All the French fellows
Have too much to fear,
If a scout bellows—
"That Kader is here!"

Timid French feller,
Beware, ah, beware!
Abd-el can only
Be caught in the air:
To his light footsteps
His muscles add wings;
'Tis Abd-el-Kader
Himself who now springs!

[Here Abd-el-Kader jumps up twenty feet, throws a somersault, fires off his gun, and disappears over a mountain, as he sings—

So, like Dan Tucker,
Get out of the way,
Else you'll be struck, or
For quarter must pray.

The second escape of Abd-el-Kader was from Bugeaud, who pressed him sorely upon approaching a fortified town. They had scarcely got to the walls, when his faithful adherents formed themselves into a ladder, according to the custom of their country, and were scaled by their bold leader. This is the common way in which they take steps to invade a town.



But his last escape was the most remarkable. A party of the French had got him literally into a corner, when by the exercise of that feat known in the vernacular of Astley's as a *trampoline*, he flew right over their heads, to such a distance that he has not been since seen. In consequence of this, the French have instituted a school for military gymnastics; and vaulting, leaping, and ground and lofty tumbling, will be henceforth deemed essential to the proper education of a French officer. When they can do all that the Arabs at the Surrey can—then, and not till then, will Abd-el-Kader be taken.

THE DRAMA AND ITS SUPPORTERS.

Many clever gentlemen, blessed with high-class intellects, write much from time to time about the Drama—its decline and fall—its enemies and supporters. Having been at the theatres every night this week, we have had many opportunities of studying the latter. They consisted invariably of a knobby stick and a white coat; and we therefore present our readers with a portrait of

THE REAL FRIEND OF THE DRAMA.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. E. R."—The Problems received shall have due attention.
"A Constant Reader."—We are unacquainted with the Game.
"Nink."—In the situation proposed, your Pawn has the privilege of taking the adverse Pawn in passing.
"J. N."—Thanks. They shall be reported on speedily.
"R. R. R."—Did you see the emendation of Enigma 135, in our last Paper? With the addition there proposed, you will find it easy enough.
"An Admirer," Jersey, is referred to the Solution of Problem 166, in the present Number.
"T. F."—Liverpool, can hardly be serious in expecting us to forward solutions of other folk's Problems by post. We should soon have abundant occupation.
"C. T. L."—Robertus.—Send your Post-office Orders, 4s. 4d. each, to Hastings, of Carey-street, who will despatch the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" by post to you on the morning of publication.
"Juvenis."—We have not space to teach you "how to Castle," "how to checkmate," and many such like "hows." Buy Kenny's Shilling Manual, where all these elementary matters are clearly explained.
"Echecs," York.—We acknowledge all solutions sent.
"E. G. D."—The solutions are only omitted occasionally from want of space.
"S. B. J. S."—Is the position original? If it is, and has not before been published, we shall find a niche for it by and by.
"A. M. B."—One player can have two or more Queens on the board at once, as, we believe, every reader of the Chess Column in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must know by this time, since it has been repeated fifty times at least.
"M. H."—It would cost us a journey of some miles to refer to the Number you mention: if you will write out the position, a solution shall be furnished.
"Withdard," Cheltenham.—Your own solution is impracticable; at the third move, Black may check at K R square, and postpone the mate indefinitely. You are equally unfortunate in your suggested improvement of ours; for the Kt played to Kt 5th, as you propose, instead of prolonging, would hasten Black's defeat by two moves at least.
"C. F."—Unquestionably an improvement on your previous attempts. No. 1 shall appear shortly.
"B. L."—The games in the Great French Match appeared in Vol. V. of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." We doubt if you will be able to get them, unless immediate application is made.
Solutions by "J. B. W.," "G. H.," "Plo," "G. A. H.," "Soprassita," "T.," "Wilhelm," "C. F.," "N. V. L.," "A. M. B.," and "Echecs," York, are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 166.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 2nd	Q to K R 4th	4. Q to K R 8th (ch)	R to Kt 2nd
2. Q takes Q	P takes B	5. Q to Q 8th (ch)	
3. Q to K R 4th (ch)	R to Kt 4th		and mate.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 167.

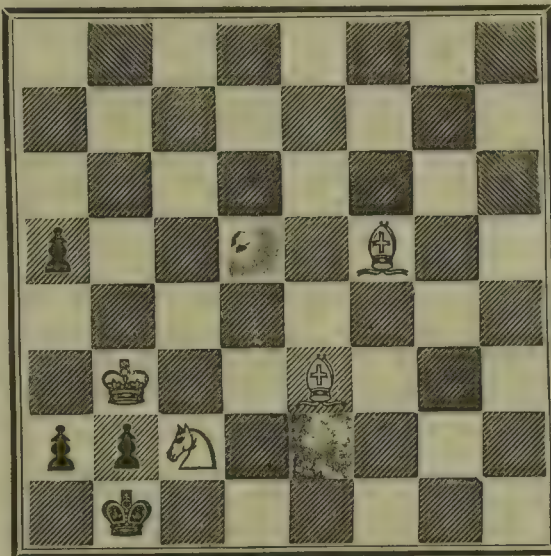
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to R sq	4. R to R 4th (ch)	P takes R
2. B to K B 7th	Q to her 8th (a)	5. R to R 3rd (ch)	
3. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	P takes Kt		mate

(a) He has no better move to prolong the game.

PROBLEM, No. 168.

By MR. CLARE.

White playing first to mate in three moves.
BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following Game, played by Correspondence is now pending between Hamburg and Lübeck.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K P two	K P two	20. K Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q R 5th (g)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 2nd (h)
3. Q P two	P takes P	22. Q to Q 3rd (i)	Q R P two
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	23. Q to Q B 2nd	B to K B 4th
5. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	24. Q to Q B sq	B to Q 6th
6. K P one	Q P two	25. Q Kt to K B sq	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
7. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 5th	26. Q Kt to K 3rd	Q R P one
8. Q Kt P two (a)	B to Q Kt 3d.	27. K Kt to Q 2nd	K R P two
9. Kt takes P (b)	B to Q 2nd	28. Q to Q R 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
10. B takes Kt	P takes B (c)	29. Q to Q B 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
11. Castles	Castles	30. Q to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
12. K B P one	Double P one	31. Q to K R 4th (k)	B to Q R 4th
13. P takes P (d)	Kt takes P	32. Kt to Q sq (l)	B to Q 4th
14. K to R sq	R to K sq	33. Q to K R 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th
15. B to K B 4th	K P one	34. R to K 3rd (m)	B takes Kt
16. Q to Q 2nd (e)	B to Q B 2nd.	35. R to Q B sq (n)	B to Q B 7th
17. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd	36. Q to R 4th	K B to Q sq
18. R to K sq	K B P one	37. Q to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q 6th
19. Kt to Q 2nd (f)	P takes P	38. R takes Kt	Q takes R

(a) We believe all the White player's subsequent embarrassments may be traced to this move.
(b) Taking Pawn with Pawn would now be bad, on account of Q R P 2, immediately or after castling.
(c) The doubled Pawn is a decided advantage, as it enables the second players to wrest the attack from their adversaries.
(d) Here White begged to say Black's Knight looked decidedly malicious. The Knight cannot, we believe, be safely taken, *ex. gr.*:—
13. P takes Kt P takes Kt
And White must lose a Pawn, at least if
14. K P takes P B to Q Kt 4th
And has a much better game. From both these modes of play interesting positions arise.
(e) This move loses a Pawn: B to Kt 3rd seems better.
(f) It is easy to see White cannot take Pawn with Pawn without incurring greater loss.
(g) Kt to K 5th, though not so sound, would probably be preferred in playing over the board.
(h) This and several subsequent moves of the second players have in view the preventing the advance of the isolated Q B's Pawn.
(i) White commences a series of fantastic manoeuvres with the Queen—is, in fact, reduced to the necessity of making useless moves.
(j) A very bad move, the consequence of which will be seen presently: after Black's last move, however, the Queen was forced to this desperate rush across the board, or to retreat at once to her old station at Q B sq.
(k) If Q R to Q B sq the second players win immediately by advancing Q P.
(l) R takes K P would be just as bad; *ex. gr.*:—
34. R takes K P R takes R
35. B takes R B takes Kt
36. R takes B Q to B 7th
37. R to K sq Q takes Kt
38. Q to Q Kt 3rd Kt to K 3rd
39. K B P one (if) Q P one, &c.
If 36. B to Q 4th B to Q B 7th, or Kt to K 3rd, in either case winning a piece.
(n) We do not see that this is any better than taking the Bishop with the Rook. White here offered to resign, provided the Hamburg players would commence a second game, which, owing to the departure of one of the players, could not be accepted.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 140.—By Mr. McG.—Y.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 2nd	K at Q 4th	Kt at K 6th	
B at K B 4th		Kt at Q B 5th	
B at Q 3rd		White to play and mate in three moves.	

No. 141.—By Mr. S. B., of Hull.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 6th	K at Q B 6th	Kt at Q Kt 2nd	
R at K 2nd	P's at K B 5th and	P at K B 3rd	
B at Q R 3rd	Q Kt 6th	White to move and mate in three moves.	

No. 142.—By C. S., of the Brighton Chess Club.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K B 5th	K at Q 4th	R at K B 6th	
Q at her B 3rd	P at Q 2nd	White, playing first, mates in three moves.	

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Pisa states that the Italian aeronaut, Orlandi, who has made already four hundred and twenty aerial voyages with continued success, has just completed an entirely new machine, which is proved, with machinery to enable him to have complete control of the balloon in the air, and to guide its direction with certainty.

The Frankfort papers of the 1st instant assert that the Archduchess Maria is about to bestow her hand on the Count de Trapani, his Sicilian Majesty's brother.

His Excellency Francesco Carboni, the Senior Diplomatist at the Court of Sweden, died at Stockholm at the close of last month, in his 87th year. The deceased was Chargé d'Affaires of the Duke of Lucca, and fulfilled that office thirty years at Stockholm.

At the Sussex Assizes last week there were no less than four actions springing out of family feuds, viz., one by a father against his son, one by a son against his father, one by a son against his mother, and one by one brother against another.

Letters from Naples of the 20th ult. mention the presentation of Mr. Cobden to the King, by whom, and the Neapolitan merchants, he is stated to have been received with much kindness. It was expected that a Royal decree would shortly be promulgated, permitting the free importation of grain into Sicily.

We learn from Munster (Westphalia) that on the 29th ult. the bishop of that diocese, while walking in the corridors of his cathedral, between six and seven in the evening, was struck with apoplexy, and died in a very few minutes. His last words were, "My hour is come. O God! have mercy on my soul!" He was raised to the see only on the 10th of December last.

A fossil cherry-tree was discovered lately in a bed of sandstone, in the Isle of Wight, 200 feet below the level of the earth.

The northern portion of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, from Treedmouth to Chathill, about 20 miles in length, was opened on Monday, and the trains have been running regularly upon it since, the passengers being conveyed by coach from Morpeth to Chathill, the only portion now wanting to complete the line from London to Edinburgh.

Upwards of 6000 German emigrants have, within the last fortnight, passed through Cologne, on their way to Bremen, Havre, and Antwerp, where they will take their departure for America. The greater part of them seemed to be rather well off. It is calculated that 120,000 Germans will emigrate this year.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that a chemist of Vienna has produced bread from oil cake—the refuse of the colza seed, after extracting the oil—which is both agreeable and nutritive, and costs only one halfpenny per pound. The process is said to be very simple. Samples of this bread have been supplied to some members of the Imperial family, and found to be excellent.

The German papers contain accounts dated Halberstadt, March 29, which state that on the previous night, 244 houses were burnt to the ground in Wednigrode. Seven children and a woman servant have perished; some horses and cattle also have been burnt. Part of the town, called the "Faide," is entirely destroyed; as well as the postal establishment. The fire was caused by the bursting of a new oven at a baker's.

M. Scipio Volpicella has discovered at Naples the column which Robert of Anjou erected to commemorate his interview with Andre, of Hungary, in 1333. According to Vasari, the sculpture of the monument is of most miraculous workmanship for the age. It is probable that the bas-reliefs are from the designs of Petrarch, who sojourned at Naples from 1341 to 1343, and that they were executed by Massaccio.

The extension railway line from North Shields to Tynemouth was opened last week.

The Hamburg papers announce a decline in the price of grain in that city and also in Holland. A still further diminution in price was expected.

A baker at Berne, in Switzerland, has succeeded in making very palatable bread from Iceland moss. It results from a scientific examination of this bread that, out of 102 parts, it contains 44 of nutritive matter. Bread made chiefly of potatoes is said to contain only 15 in the 100 parts of nutritive matter.

A Paris letter asserts that the King of the French has conceived a scheme for the formation of a railway from Corbeil to Fontainebleau, and he intends to make it at his own cost. This little line will present no engineering difficulty, having no tunnels nor viaducts, and being constructed in a straight line. It could be completed by the spring of 1848. With this new line the passengers would travel from Paris to Fontainebleau within two short hours.

On the 27th ult. a concert was given at Rome for the benefit of the distressed Irish. Adelaide Kemble (Sartoris), in union with a number of amateurs, German, Russian, and Italian, were engaged in the work of charity; and the Spanish Envoy at Rome flung open the long deserted halls of the once gorgeous palace of his national embassy for their reception. Lord Ward paid for the lights, and Earl Compton sang, as did Countess Calergi, De Rougemont, Prince Wolkonsky, Count Castibarro, and Miss Brown, of Mayo.

Nettles were on sale in Preston, at 3d. a pound, during the last week.

The sum of £1000 was realized last week by the three days sale at the Cheltenham Bazaar, for the relief of the Irish poor.

The execution of Catherine Foster, for poisoning her husband, is fixed for Saturday, April 17th. She has confessed her guilt.

The Pope has commissioned a number of artists, from amongst the first in Italy, to execute, partly from original portraits, partly from medals and coins, the likenesses of all the Sovereign Pontiffs, his predecessors (258 in number), that these may be copied in mosaic, to adorn the Basilica of St. Paul, where a similar series perished in the fire. The pictures will afterwards be placed in the Vatican Museum.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on the celebrated Jenny Lind the title of Singer of the Imperial Chapel.

On the 22nd of March a new theatre was opened at Gibraltar. The construction, the arrangements, and the decorations are said to do great credit to the liberality of the proprietors, and to the skill and taste of the architect, Mr. Bracebridge.

A letter from Florence, of the 29th ult., says:—"At no former period has our town contained so many great personages as during the last few days. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Bavaria and the Duchess de Liegnitz arrived on the 22nd, and Prince Oscar of Sweden on the 23rd. The Princesses Charles of Prussia is to leave on the 27th. The Turkish Ambassador, Chekib-Effendi, who obtained such a distinguished reception from the Pope, lately determined to visit Sinigaglia, his Holiness's native town, on his way to Vienna. He was received with great distinction by the Pope's family, who gave him a grand dinner.

A mechanic of Carlsruhe has just invented a new locomotive, by which steep gradients of 22 feet in one mile may be surmounted. The adoption of such an engine would facilitate the construction of the proposed line from Carlsruhe to Switzerland.

The Poor-law Commissioners have stated that a vestry has no right to apply the parish rates to opposing a railway project.

An electric telegraph is about to be established along the railroad from Rouen to Havre, by which means Havre will be in direct communication with Paris.

Two little children last week in Plymouth-street, Merthyr, quarrelling for an orange, one, a little girl, became so excited, that she fell into a fit and shortly expired.

At the late Exeter Sessions, one Lee was tried for stealing a razor. After the Recorder had summed up, the prisoner begged to supply an inadvertent omission on the part of the Judge. "Gentlemen of the Jury," said Lee, "if you have any doubts, you are to give me the benefit of them." He was acquitted.

A letter from Posen, of the 29th ult., states that the wheat crops throughout the Grand Duchy are remarkably healthy, and present every hope of a good and sufficient harvest.

The number of passengers to and from Boulogne and England, last week, was 1371; of these, 714 were from England—638 *via* Folkestone, and 76 direct from London; 657 left Boulogne for England, 556 going to Folkestone, and 101 direct to London. The total (1371) exceeds that of the corresponding week last year by 178. The passengers to and from Calais were 299 in number, being 53 more than during the same week last year.

Major Beniowski, the Polish refugee, was tried on Thursday, at the Middlesex Sessions, for an assault upon Mr. Urquhart, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the occasion of the meeting held there on the subject of the annexation of Cracow. He was found guilty. Sentence deferred to next session.

It is believed in political circles that every effort will be made by the Government to bring the business of the session of Parliament to a speedy termination, with a view to a general election. We hear that it is considered not unlikely that the prorogation will take place some time in June, and the dissolution will immediately follow.

A letter from Leipzig, of the 27th of March, says:—"In the course of last year there were conveyed on the German railways 1,644,229 passengers; and 31,833,939 cwt. of goods, which produced a total sum of 54,646,232 francs, which is 16,431,203 francs more than last year, that is about 40 per cent.

The King of Holland is so much better, that no more bulletins will be issued. The French Government has followed the example of England, and forbidden all French subjects to accept letters of marque, which Mexico has caused to be distributed in great numbers in English, Spanish, and French ports in order to induce persons to arm privateers against American vessels.

The society formed some time back in Posen, for purchasing land, and letting it out at a moderate rate to poor Jews, in order to induce them to follow fixed labour, instead of getting their living by selling pedlar's wares, or other unrecognised pursuits, is continuing its operations with success.

The Dissenters of Bristol have purchased the *Etna*, an old man-of-war, for the purpose of a Floating Chapel, and it was formally opened by a number of ministers. Several sailors were present, and just before the proceedings were concluded, after an allusion had been made to a collection, a thorough Jack Tar sprung up, and, pulling out his purse, pushed his way towards the Chairman, handed it to him, exclaiming, "Here's a shot for your locker."

F O R E I G N C O R N P O R T S .



ROTTERDAM.

The continued scarcity of grain in Europe renders her *entrepôts* of additional interest; and we resume our illustrative series with a Port of Holland and one of Russia.

ROTTERDAM.

Rotterdam is the second commercial city of Holland: it lies on the north bank of the Maas, about twenty-four miles distant from the sea. It is more advantageously situated than Amsterdam; being nearer the sea; and the canals which intersect it are so deep as to admit of the largest vessels coming up to the quays and warehouses of the merchants. The city is built in the form of a triangle, the base of which extends along the bank of the Maas.

The commerce of Rotterdam, during the last twenty years, has increased more rapidly than that of any town in Holland. The exports and imports are similar to those of Amsterdam. The white Zealand wheat shipped here is of a peculiarly fine quality; and, it is the best market for madder and geneva.

Its ready access to the sea gives Rotterdam a great advantage as a port; and, since the separation from Belgium, it has been rapidly increasing in wealth and population, at the expense of its rival, Antwerp.

"The commerce of Rotterdam now chiefly depends on the connection with Batavia, and that trade at present employs about eighty of the finest merchant-ships in the world, of the burden of from 500 to 1000 tons. They are admirably equipped, and they make the voyage to and from India in nine months, upon the average. An increasing trade is carried on in sugar, coffee, and spices. The West India trade, formerly carried on with Surinam, is almost extinct. The trade in provisions is very great: much corn is brought down the Rhine from the interior of Germany; and, from the upper parts, contiguous to that river, a vast supply of timber for ship-building is conveyed."

The town is not fortified, but is surrounded by a moat; and along the Maas are many fine quays, with stately houses, and long rows of trees. Besides the great Church of St. Lawrence, there are many churches and chapels. The *Stadhuis*, or Town Hall, is a large new building, with a composite portico. The Statue of Erasmus, and the house in which he was born, in the Breede Kerk Straat, are among the curiosities of the city.

ARCHANGEL.

The estimated supplies of corn from Russia have recently excited considerable speculation: hence, the history of its Ports is worthy of special notice.

Archangel is the principal commercial city of the north of Russia, and lies on the right bank of the Dwina, about thirty-five English miles, where it falls into the White Sea. The harbour is at the island of Sollarhole, about a mile from the town. The bar at the mouth of the river has from 13 to 14½ feet of water: so that ships drawing more than this depth must be partially loaded outside the bar from lighters. The Dwina being a navigable river, traversing a great extent of country, and connected by canals with the Wolga on the one hand, and the Neva on the other, Archangel is a considerable depôt. The principal articles of export are grain, tallow, flax, hemp, timber, iron, potash, tar, and deals, superior to those from the Baltic. The quality of the wheat exported from Archangel is about equal to that from St. Petersburg.

Mr. Macculloch, in his "Commercial Dictionary" (edit. 1844), states "the trade of Archangel to have latterly been declining. It is much influenced by the demand from the more southerly parts of Europe, and especially from England, for corn. When a brisk demand is anticipated, oats are brought in large quantities from the interior, sometimes even from a distance of 1500 miles, in covered barques, capable of holding several hundred quarters."

Archangel is ill-built. In extent, it stands much on a par with Berwick-upon-Tweed. It has eleven churches, most of them built of wood. There is much ship and boat building going on here.

With respect to the Corn supply from Russia, it is remarked in the *St. Petersburg Gazette*—

"Suffering under the scarcity of grain with which Europe is now visited, in consequence of a two years' failure of her harvests, the most urgently pressed countries of the West look imploringly to Russia, which the world is wont to regard as a rich store-house of corn. To how great an extent Russia has already answered these hopes, the commercial records of the various ports of the empire sufficiently attest. It may hence be imagined what an impression must have been produced,

under these circumstances, by the report that the Russian Government had resolved to prohibit the exportation of grain. This report has, happily, turned out to be destitute of foundation. The manifesto of the Minister of Finance, in which it is declared that the Russian Government will not only not prohibit the exportation of corn, but, on the contrary, promote it in every possible way, will, we have no doubt, insure tranquillity on many sides, as it not only disavows the rumour in question, but, at the same time, exposes to view the possibility of considerable exports of corn from the ports of the empire during the ensuing shipping season."

THE EASTER FAIRS.—On Monday the usual saturnalia held at this season commenced at Greenwich, Stepney, Wandsworth, Chalk Farm, the Chalk-road, Islington, and Brook-green, Hammersmith. Richardson's (now Nelson Lee's), Algar's Crown and Anchor, and a host of minor candidates for histrionic and Terpsichorean fame, occupied their usual positions at Greenwich, which was thronged during the day with countless thousands from the metropolis. Stepney, the next in magnitude, was also equally well attended, and the others received a proportionate share of public favour; the whole of them being under the control of the police, who caused the amusements to terminate precisely at eleven.

CRIMES IN GALICIA.—The *National* has the following from the frontier of Galicia, under date the 20th of March:—"This neighbourhood has become the scene of atrocious and repeated crimes. At Stanislaw, a village in the circle of Wadowice, a father and mother murdered their four children; the mother hung her daughter, aged sixteen. The want of food, no doubt, was the cause of this crime, so contrary to nature. At Budzow, near Izenik, in the same circle, a peasant cooked his child that had just died, and ate of it. He himself died shortly afterwards. At Andrychou a peasant, having deliberately killed four persons, in order to obtain possession of thirty florins, quietly set about his usual occupation of felling timber. Independently of this, incendiary fires are of frequent occurrence, and we expect all the farms of the nobles will be destroyed, one after the other. The authors of these crimes scarcely conceal themselves, and they are not backward in admitting their crimes. At Cracow and in Galicia matters are in the same state, want and misery increase, especially in the vicinity of the Carpathian mountains.

The *Journal d'Elbeuf* mentions a fire which took place, on the night of the 30th to the 31st of last month, at an Inn at Orival. The author was certainly not an incendiary by profession. A rat, spying that a lantern door against a stable wall was open, snatched the candle, lighted as it was, between its teeth, and carried it off into the hay loft, which was soon in a blaze.



ARCHANGEL.



MDLLE. ALBONI, AS "ARSACE."



MADAME GRISI, AS "SEMIRAMIDE."



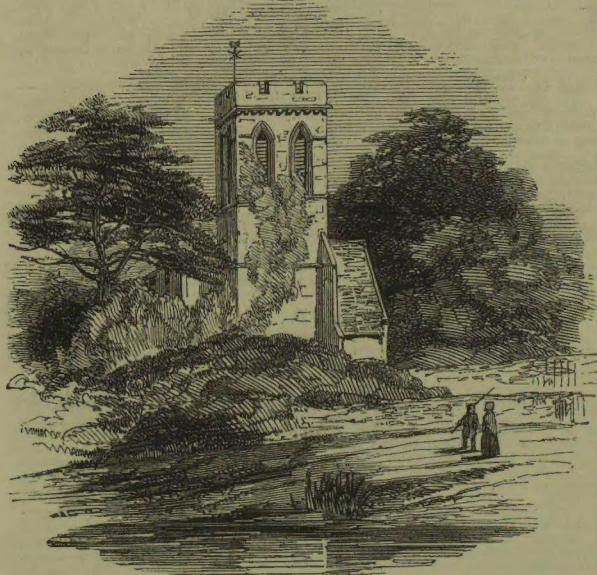
SIGNOR TAMBURINI, AS "ASSUR."

IN THE OPERA OF "SEMIRAMIDE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—(SEE PAGE 234.)

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CUMNOR, BERKS.

THIS parish, about three miles nearly west of Oxford, was originally of great extent, and included both the Hinkeys and Wooton. The village is built on the brow of a hill, commanding an extensive prospect over part of the counties of Oxford and Gloucester. The manor belonged, from a very early period, to the Abbots and Convent of Abingdon, who had a house here which they used as a Lazaretto. At the dissolution of the Abbey, Cumnor Place was granted by the King to Thomas Pentecost, the



CUMNOR.

last Abbot, for his life. This was the house which came into the possession of Anthony Foster, was enlarged by him, and made his residence after the Reformation. The death of the unfortunate Amy Robsart, Countess of Leicester, while under confinement here, has doomed the spot to lasting celebrity. The Hall House, as it was subsequently called, occupied a gentle eminence on the south side of the road towards the eastern end of the village, and abutted on the churchyard. The building, of various dates, was disposed in a quadrangular form, inclosing a court-yard, to which were attached a pleasure-garden and small park of about 25 acres. The Hall, 44 feet long by 22 wide, was in the centre of the west side of the quadrangle. The chimney-piece was ornamented with a shield, bearing I. H. S. between two mitres, and the roof was framed timber. At the northern extremity of this west side was a large room projecting beyond the line of the other buildings. Once this was a spacious chamber, the entrance to which was by a pointed arched doorway in the corner of the quadrangle, opening upon a flight of stone steps carried round a newel, which led to the apartment, having but one window, the largest in the whole mansion, and which has been carefully re-erected at the east end of the chancel of Wytham Church, by the Earl of Abingdon. According to tradition, as well as Ashmole's "Antiquities of Berkshire," this was the identical room—"the Dudley Chamber"—occupied by the Countess of Leicester, who was secretly despatched here, by order of her husband, who was then aspiring to the hand of Queen Elizabeth.

The old clerk remembers the house well, having lived there as servant when a boy; he was upwards of eighty at the date of the sketch.

Mickle's touching ballad of "Cumnor Hall," and Sir Walter Scott's picturesque romance of "Kenilworth," will long continue to endear this locality to tourists.

Cumnor Church, called the handsomest Church in the neighbourhood, consists of a nave and north aisle; a chapel, at the east end of the south side, and a chancel; with a tower, containing six bells. Against the north wall of the chancel, is the tomb of Anthony Foster; but none of the inscriptions on it mention his death, nor is there any parochial record to prove he died at Cumnor. In the churchyard is the base of an old stone cross. The annexed sketch of the Church was taken from the site of the old Manor House.

INCIDENT AT THE LATE DRAWING-ROOM.—At the last Drawing-Room a remarkable circumstance occurred. The Turkish Minister brought his wife to Court, not shrouded and veiled up to the eyes, to screen her from the profane gaze of "dogs of Christians," and hurried secretly into the presence of a female sovereign, but hanging on the arm of her Ottoman Lord, and threading her way through the diplomatic crowd in a Court dress, not distinguishable from any other lady, though the Minister, of course, appeared in his national costume.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

No new piece was produced here on Monday, yet no theatre in the metropolis presented greater attractions. Mr. Buckstone's last drama of "The Flowers of the Forest" was performed for the fourteenth time, and was received with increased enthusiasm. It is in characters like that of the Zingara that Madame Celeste is completely at home; her "make up" is most picturesque and artistic; and the like praise may be awarded to Mr. O. Smith. The beautiful acting of Miss Woolgar and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, in the first scene of the third act, was, as usual, loudly applauded.

We have engraved this scene, as affording one of the finest situations in the piece. In the foreground is a half-circular Gipsy's Tent, pitched under a row of chestnut-trees, the foliage reaching almost to the ground; a mattress, blankets, &c., and all the economy of the gipsy's tent, being shown. Bess (Mrs. Fitzwilliam) is discovered seated at the entrance of the tent, finishing a basket; and Lemuel (Miss Woolgar) asleep within the tent. Bess wakes the gipsy boy, and, after his narration of a frightful dream, and its superstitious interpretation by Bess—all strikingly characteristic, especially her trace of "the mark of murder" in Lemuel's hand—he falls on his face, conscience-stricken; Bess is dismayed; and at that moment the face of Cynthia (Madame Celeste) is seen through the foliage, to the right of the tent, her eyes fixed on Lemuel and Bess. Cynthia's face is then withdrawn; a withered chestnut branch falls upon the stage, and frightens the guilty youth. At length Bess prevails upon him to disclose the cause of his terror; and we have this powerfully acted *rencontre*—

Lem. Dear Bess, my Bright Bess, I do think if I were to tell you I should be happier and bolder. I will—I can't live any longer with this weight at my heart. You'll forgive me, and excuse me, if no one else will! (CYNTHIA again appears amongst the foliage.) Bess, listen, bend down your ear—I killed that man! Don't shrink from me yet, don't.

(CYNTHIA'S eyes are now fixed with wild intensity upon LEMUEL.

(Lemuel then relates the murder; and this action follows:)

[Music.—CYNTHIA dashes through the foliage, the noise alarms LEMUEL, who darts into the tent, CYNTHIA follows him, drags him out, he falls on his knees, while she holds him with a firm grasp. Bess clings to LEMUEL.

Cyn. 'Twas you! You were the assassin! My father, too, the witness! Come away—you shall, and prevent the shedding of innocent blood. Struggle not—try not to escape—you are as safe in my grasp as a bird in the talons of a hawk!

Bess. Where would you take him? Let him be! Take off your hold! What, if he did do what he says, we care for none beyond our own people; take him not away! He's of our own blood! Lemuel, dash her to the ground!

Cyn. You cannot move! Your guilt makes you as weak as a child. Come with me, life and death are in my speed, think not to break from me, you know not the misery of madness and despair!

Lem. Bess, save me!

Bess. I will! Break from her and run! Call up the tribe!

Cyn. No, no: you may writhe, you may plunge, but I have you safe! Come away! Come! Come! Come!

[Music.—She drags him off, L., LEMUEL struggles violently, while Bess clings to him.

Bess (as they go off). You shan't hurt him! Lemuel, put out all your strength. Don't be afraid!

The Drama has been published, and we are happy to find by the author's statement that it is *original*; its story being adapted neither from tale, novel, nor any foreign source; while the manners and habits of the Gipsies, which he has gathered from reading, and the accounts from persons who have been much amongst them, he believes to be faithfully rendered. The casting forth a delinquent gipsy from his tribe is considered the heaviest punishment and disgrace that can be inflicted; while the ceremonial is usually most impressive, and conducted with great earnestness and form, and frequently in the presence of many hundreds of the strange race. This *curse* is given with great effect towards the close of the piece.

Altogether, this is, perhaps, the best drama Mr. Buckstone has ever produced, and we predict that it will have a long career of success. We do not greatly admire the characters of Messrs. Wright and Paul Bedford; they are too much in the caricature style for the other *dramatis personae*, though comic reliefs may be requisite.

The revived *semi burlesque* of the "Phantom Dancers" followed the melodrama, and went off as well as ever; indeed, we rarely remember to have seen



SCENE FROM MR. BUCKSTONE'S NEW DRAMA OF "THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

a piece so completely revised; usually, the oftener a performance is repeated, the less it is perfect.

The published drama of the "Flowers of the Forest," is dedicated by Mr. Buckstone to his "friend and old companion," Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., who was the youthful artist of "a certain Theatre Rural on the Sussex coast," where Mr. Buckstone was "the equally youthful actor of all-work." In the scene of the "Gipsy Encampment," in the drama, the old white horse and black donkey are the work of Mr. Cooper's hand and brush; and very life-like they are. The Dedication throughout is a warm piece of bonhomie.

THE STATE OF THE REVENUE.

The official account of the Revenue for the quarter ending April 5, presents several gratifying results. There is an increase for the year upon every item of ordinary revenue except two, the Stamps and the Crown Lands; and in both the exceptional cases the decrease is trifling. There is, likewise, an increase for the quarter upon every item save two, the Taxes and the Crown Lands; and on these, also, the decrease is inconsiderable.

The increase in the Customs, is £1,132,002 for the year, and £485,755 for the quarter; in the Excise, £661,572 for the year, and £26,407 for the quarter; in the Post-office, £52,000 for the year, and £4000 for the quarter; in the Miscellaneous, £129,273 for the year, and £1071 for the quarter. The increase on the income of the year is £1,538,168; of the quarter, £403,632.

The general result prompts confidence in the country's resources for struggling against the calamity by which it has been visited.

The comparative statement of income and charge for the last quarter is calculated to allay undue apprehensions of a monetary crisis, arising out of the arrangements for supplying the destitute districts in Scotland and Ireland. The total income for the quarter is £10,661,417; the first instalment of the loan of eight millions is £960,000; giving a total of £11,621,417. The total charge, including £2,300,000 of advances to Ireland during the quarter, under the Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 107, is £14,992,636, leaving a surplus of £628,781. This surplus, added to the £1,365,455 of surplus remaining at the close of the quarter ending 5th January, 1847, gives an available total of £1,994,236. The amount issued, during the quarter just ended, of the sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services, is £5,461,196. So, the probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund during the quarter does not exceed £3,466,960.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "TWEED," AND SEVENTY-TWO LIVES.

We regret to state that accounts have arrived of the total wreck of the steamer *Tweed*, with the melancholy loss of seventy-two lives; out of the entire crew and passengers, seventy-nine persons only having been saved.

It appears that the *Tweed* left Havannah on the morning of the 9th of Feb., for Vera Cruz and Tampico, having on board 1115 bottles of quicksilver, valued at £18,000; sixty passengers; and a supply of coal for H.M. steamer *Hermes*, stationed in the Gulf of Mexico. On the 10th and 11th it blew heavily from the north, and the weather being thick no observation could be taken. At thirty minutes past three, a.m., on the 12th, when the commander considered he was well to the southward of the ship's actual position, the look-out on the fore-castle called "breakers ahead." Captain Parsons, who was on deck, ordered the engines to be reversed, and the helm to put hard-a-starboard. The command was instantly obeyed; but the fore-sail, fore-try-sail, and the fore-top-sail being set, and a heavy sea running, the vessel forged ahead and struck with such force that the machinery was broken and the engines became unserviceable. The ship continued to strike and roll heavily for half an hour, during which period several of the crew and passengers were swept from her decks. The survivors crowded to the port side of the vessel, when two of the cutters were lowered, but so overloaded that they immediately swamped, and but few of those on board contrived to regain the wreck. In a few minutes the *Tweed* separated in two parts, and the survivors were compelled to betake themselves to spars and pieces of wreck, clinging to which they were floated into smooth water, inside a reef, where they managed to secure themselves. When daylight appeared, it was found that the *Tweed* had been drifted, by a strong current, thirty miles out of her course, to the north, and was lost on the Alacran Reef, which is fifteen miles long by twelve miles broad.

The Admiralty agent, chief officer, and a boat's crew, patched up the mail boat, and sailed for the Campeachy coast, from whence a Spanish brig immediately went to the scene of the wreck, and saved the remainder of the crew, who were still on the reef. They were in a wretched condition; no clothes or anything saved. While on the reef the sufferings of the survivors were intense. They were for some time deprived of water, and but scantily supplied with wine and brandy, saved as the casks floated by from the wreck; they also saved a barrel of oatmeal and three casks of flour, which they lived upon; and six men used to crawl about the reef daily to catch small fish and a few lobsters. After a time they collected parts of the wreck and constructed a stage, on which they remained, some sleeping, whilst others went out in search of food, and at suitable times joining in prayer to Almighty God for his continued mercy.

On the third day the poor creatures found a box of lucifer matches floating, and, after drying them, were able to light fires; and the engineers having contrived to make an apparatus which provided fresh water, they speedily began to cook and make biscuits. This added much to their comfort, though uncertain whether the frail boat sent for rescue would ever reach ship or land. Most providentially, however, it fell in with the Spanish brig *Emilio*, fifty-one miles from Sisal Roads, where, after landing the boat's crew, the brig proceeded to the reef, and, amidst much difficulty, succeeded in taking off several of the survivors, with whom she sailed for Perez. On the following day, the remainder left the reef in two boats, brought by the *Emilio*, and got in safety to Perez. The brig then proceeded to Sisal, and, after remaining there seven days, she was chartered for Havannah, where the *Avon* was found, in which all the survivors have arrived, except the Admiralty agent, who was left in hospital at Havannah.

It is worthy of remark, that, had the *Tweed* struck at high water, not a soul would have been saved, that part of the reef being almost entirely covered. The accident may be attributed, first, to the captain not being able to get sights for some days accurately to define his position; a powerful current setting the ship bodily to the north, and the general bad weather. All saved speak in praise of the conduct of Captain Parsons. Throughout the whole of the trying scene, he did everything it was possible to do to save those who have so unfortunately perished, never allowing his own share of the scanty provisions to exceed that of his companions in wretchedness—never flagging for one moment in his endeavour to render his valuable services available.

It appears there were only three female passengers, all of whom were drowned. The last five men on the wreck lashed themselves together on a spar, and ultimately three of them reached the reef in safety.

LIST OF PASSENGERS AND CREW LOST IN THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "TWEED," FEB. 12, 1847.

PASSENGERS.—Mr. Juancho, Mr. Xandicha, Gen. Chantler, Mr. Escudino, child, and servant, Messrs. Berraneta, Robinson, Monasterio, Seidenberg, Bonn, Garmann, Savando, Remonte, Mastipule, Sorban, Guzanga, Fox, Portillo, Buntin, Cavill, Gonzalez, Ladisa, Cofer, Mathews, Fuentes, Topete, Mrs. Jones, and son.

CREW.—Mr. W. Croke, 4th officer; Mr. P. A. Spence, midshipman; Mr. R. Vardell, ditto; S. Rogers, carpenter; W. Shotton, carpenter's mate; P. McMillan, second master; W. Turi, A.B.; J. Slade, do; D. Martin, do; J. Furtz, do; J. Gabe, do; P. Moore, do; E. Horbow, do; E. Moon, apprentice; F. Warren, do; J. Eager, do; S. Le Galliere, engineer's apprentice; H. Burton, cook's mate; Mrs. Grundy, stewardess; T. Dixon, captain's servant; Wm. Hair, third engineer; Wm. Ambrose, fifth do; Wm. Wilestead, block-maker; T. Stone, fireman; W. Bishop, do; W. Hitchens, do; J. Haddon, do; T. Kenny, do; J. Glusson, do; C. Trim, do; J. Newman, do; J. Alcock, do; J. Moody, do; W. Philpott, do; H. Bluet, waiter; G. Adams, do; T. Finley, baker; W. Lee, butcher; W. Dyne, A.A. servant.

LIST OF PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED IN THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "TWEED." CABIN PASSENGERS.—W. Ellice, Esq., L.R. Price, English; B. G. Parias, Mexican; C. O. Sedward, J. Jones, English; F. Probst, German; F. M. Dimond, American; F. Castro, A. Pierson, Spanish; T. F. Knox, English; T. M. Espino, Mexican; J. Hernandez, Juan Lobo, A. Miranda, Jose Bolet, A. Palacio, Mr. Basel, Spanish.

DECK PASSENGERS.—A. Gutierrez, J. T. Pavia, J. Suenjas, J. Blanco, A. A. Rendeules, F. D. Peria, T. M. Ortiz, T. Barcio, M. M. Echarvarri, M. Reraza, D. Oyalzabal, F. Mendia, Spanish.

CREW.—Capt. Geo. Parsons, E. Elliston, 1st officer; C. H. Onslow, 2nd officer; E. Knott, 3rd officer; T. P. Rowlett, midshipman; S. B. Rowland, surgeon; John Bolland, purser; J. B. Cameron, commanding officer; J. Broad, boatswain; J. Smith, quarter-master; G. Hemmings, W. York, A.B.; W. Bundy, A.B.; T. Briscoe, A.B.; J. Macey, A.B.; W. Green, A.B.; G. Turi, A.B.; J. Laver, A.B.; T. Harris, A.B.; J. Barwick, A.B.; T. Sully, A.B.; T. Philpott, A.B.; M. Meckrell, A.B.; G. Deal, A.B.; A. McKenzie, 1st engineer; J. J. Morrison, 2nd engineer; D. Blair, 4th engineer; S. Foster, fireman; J. B. Johnston, fireman; A. Burt, fireman; G. Lowe, fireman; T. Wallace, fireman; T. Cox, ditto; S. Harris, trimmer; J. Hanney, ditto; G. Moyes, O. Hill, D. Wallace, G. Allum; J. Garnett; C. Parker; T. Munton; C. Stuart, storekeeper; Geo. Leese, apprentice; C. P. McCabe, steward; H. Hancock, waiter; Geo. Marlow, waiter; J. Dawson, ditto; J. Ivatt, cook; Mr. Gumban and W. Connor, officer, and Lieut. John Davies, R.N. Total, 29 passengers saved; 52 crew saved.

The Alacranes are a group of islets or rocks, the highest summits of a pretty extensive reef, about 70 miles from the coast of Yucatan, nearly due north of Merida. The spot is considered by navigators the most dangerous part of the Gulf of Mexico, the current being so capricious and powerful in that region as frequently to carry vessels upwards of 40 miles out of their course in one day.

BIRTHS.

In Gloucester-place, Lady Colthurst, of a son, still-born.—At Spondon-hall, Derbyshire, the Lady of Frederic Arkwright, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 1st inst., the Lady Ashley, of a daughter.—At Highgate, Paragon, Hants, the lady of the Rev. R. Macdonald Caunter, of a daughter.—At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Mrs. Webster, of a daughter.—At Northchurch Rectory, Herts, the lady of Sir J. H. C. Seymour, Bart., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Pancras Church, John Peter Theobald, Esq., to Miss Matthews.—At Plumstead Church, Captain Hill to Rose Leigh, only daughter of Basil Heron Goldie, Esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Alexander Shank, Esq., to Harriet Georgina, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Henry Dundas Campbell.—At Ballycanny, county Wexford, Robert Shapland Carey, Esq., to Euphonia, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Carey, rector of St. Mary's, and daughter of the late Rev. Henry Jones Carey, rector of St. Mary's, and daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B.—At Brighton, the Rev. Alexander P. Birrell, M.A., to Mary Anne Catharine, second daughter of the Rev. the Prebendary of Chichester and the Hon. Mrs. Holland.—At Notting-hill, Charles Walton, Esq., to Martha Debenham, the second daughter of the Rev. T. Howard.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. James Reynolds Young, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Urquhart, Esq.

DEATHS.

At 16, Pall-mall East, Mrs. Edward Morton, in her 28th year.—At Blackheath, John Burford, Esq.—In Westbourne-terrace, Louise Ann, the wife of Major-General Brotherton, of a daughter.—At Highgate, Paragon, Hants, the lady of the Rev. R. Macdonald Caunter, of a daughter.—At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Mrs. Webster, of a daughter.—At Northchurch Rectory, Herts, the lady of Sir J. H. C. Seymour, Bart., of a son.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We have to report the arrival of a very moderate supply of English wheat during the present week, and the stands to-day were scantily filled with samples of both red and white. Owing to the thin attendance of buyers the demand for all descriptions was in a sluggish state, and the holders refused to accept lower prices. Most of the late large arrivals of foreign barley having been cleared off the trade was steady, at late rates. There was rather more doing in malt, and most of the factors refused to sell, except at a trifle more money. Oats, beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were very dull, but not cheaper.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3300 tons; barley, 2300 tons; oats, 980; Irish: Wheat, 2000; barley, 1000; oats, 600. Foreign: Wheat, 3670; barley, 4430; malt, 1000; oats, 5420. Flour: 2940 sacks; barrels. English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 72s to 78s; ditto white, 75s to 81s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 70s to 75s; ditto white, 75s to 78s; grinding barley, 40s to 44s; ditto, 45s to 48s; Homestead, 35s to 38s per quarter. Cornish, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel. English Rape-seed, 6s 2d to 6s 4d per 100; Rape-seed cakes, 27s 6d to 27s 10s per ton. Canary, 70s to 75s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 40s to 42s; extra, 42s to 44s; white, 42s to 44s; extra, 44s to 46s. Broad.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 9½d to 10d; of household bread, 8d to 9d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 77s 1d; barley, 51s 3d; oats, 31s 8d; rye, 57s 7d; beans, 51s 6d; peas, 56s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 75s 6d; barley, 52s 10d; oats, 31s 8d; rye, 56s 3d; beans, 51s 6d; peas, 56s 10d.

The Colonial Markets.—These markets being all closed for the holidays, exceedingly little business has been transacted in them during the present week; but, in prices, we have no alteration to notice, with full average supplies on offer.

Provisions.—There is rather more doing in Irish butter; but, owing to the high rates demanded by the holders, no improvement can be noticed in value. Foreign butter has met a dull inquiry, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, last week's prices. English butter has commanded very little attention. The bacon market is heavy, at a further decline in the quotations. Prime Cork meat has sold at 70s per cwt. The inquiry for lard is restricted to small parcels, at late rates. Barrelled provisions are in moderate request, at full prices. All other kinds of provisions as last advised.

Tallow.—This market continues very heavy, and, in some instances, prices have suffered a further decline of 3d per cwt. P. Y. C., on the spot, is quoted at 49s 9d to 50s; and town tallow, 49s 9d to 50s 3d per cwt—the latter net as last advised.

Runs.—There is rather more doing in this article; but prices rule as last advised.

Hops (Friday).—We have had a very heavy demand for all kinds of hops during the present week, and the market is in the quotations. The supply on offer is good. Sussex pockets, 13s 18s to 14s 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, 14s 4s to 14s 18s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 14s 16s to 15s 0d per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Hollywell Main, 15s 6d; Belmont, 17s 9d; Lambton, 18s 6d; Stewart's, 19s 3d; Haidepool, 19s 3d; and Brandy's Hutton, 18s 6d. All the above are on offer here this morning in good, and of full average quality. Although the attendance of buyers was small, a fair amount of business was transacted in beef, yet, in some instances, the quotations were a trifle lower than on Monday last. There were in the market 139 beasts, 100 sheep, and 21 calves.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime Scotch, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d. Lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Boats, 90s; cows, 17d; sheep and lambs, 65s; calves, 16d; pigs, 28d.

Vegetables and Londoned (Friday).—We had a fair demand here to-day, at our quotations.

Per 8lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 4s 10d to 4s 12d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; veal, 4s 2d to 5s 0d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 2d. ROBERT HERBERT.

MONEY TRANS ACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There was a slight appearance of improvement in the English Market on Monday, Consols closing at 88½ for Money and Account. The continued drain, however, upon the bullion in the Bank of England having induced the Directors to limit to fifteen days their advances to brokers, caused an uneasy feeling among the speculators; and, notwithstanding the fall in corn, Consols, on Tuesday, closed heavily, at 87½ to 88. At the opening on Wednesday, the price quoted was only 87½ to 88, which afterwards improved to 88½ to 89. This additional depression arose from the probability, almost amounting to certainty, that an increase on the rate of discount, by the Directors of the Bank of England had become inevitable. The result, on Thursday, proved the justice of these surmises, and the announcement issued declares the minimum rate to be 5 per cent. At first, not much impression was created upon the Market, but, towards the close of business, 86½ to 87 became the current quotation. Nor is any re-action to be considered immediately probable, while money continues in such demand for mercantile purposes, as well as the opportunities which are daily increasing for investments at 4½ to 5 per cent. in Railway Debentures. Exchequer Bills have slightly improved during the week, a further increase in the rate of interest being deemed probable. Bank Stock is opened for transfer, and Reduced and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. open on the 16th of April. The closing prices are—Bank Stock, 198; Reduced, 86; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 87; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 87½; Long Annuities, expire Jan. 5, 1860, 9; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 13-16; South Sea Stock, 96½; Bank Stock for April 14, 197; Consols for Account, 87; Three per Cent. Consols, Scrip, 2½ dis.; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2 pm.; Ditto, £500, 1 pm.

The Foreign Market has suffered from the causes that affect the English Funds, dullness and depression being its prevalent features. Spanish is the only instance of any decided rise, although Portuguese Stock is somewhat firmer. Spanish, on Monday, was done at 24 for the Five per Cents; and, on Tuesday, advanced to 24½; the reaction, however, in the English Market, on Wednesday, operated upon the price, and 24½ for the Account is the last quotation. The Three per Cents are 35½. This improvement is the effect of the change of Ministers in Spain, and a belief that a better feeling towards the English nation will have its influence in forwarding some arrangements for the funding or payment of the over-due coupons. Portuguese quotes nominally 34 to 34½; Mexican is very little dealt in, 21 to 2½ being the nominal price. Some large sales in Dutch have been made, but without any important effect on prices. The closing prices are—Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 55½; Four per Cent. Certificates, 90½.

The Share Market has partaken of the general depression, and sales can only be effected at reduced rates. Quotations generally run wide, and the subjoined list of actual prices can scarcely be regarded as rates at which any large transactions could be concluded. The last prices are—Birmingham, Wolver., and Dud., 10½; Bristol and Exeter, 74; Caledonia, 25½; Ditto, Half Shares, 24½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 2½; Eastern Counties, 18½; Ditto, Perpet., Five per Cent., 2½ pm.; Ditto, York Extension, 4½; East Lancashire, New, 8½; Great Northern, 3½; Ditto, London and York Extension, 2½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 25½; Great North of England, 23½; Great Western, 11s; Ditto, Half Shares, 6s; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17½; Do., Fifths, 27½; Ditto, New, 7½; Huddersfield and Manchester, 18½; Leeds & Thirsk, New, 8½; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 1½; London and Blackwall, New, No. 2, 3½; Ditto, Extension, 5; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 5½; London and North-Western, 17½; Ditto, Quarters, London and Birmingham, 23½; Ditto, ditto, New Shares, 12; London and South-Western, 64; Ditto, Tenth (Consolidated), 52½; Ditto, Scrip, 6; Lynn and Ely, 22; Lynn and Dereham, 21; Manchester and Leeds, Thirds (Reg.) 2½; Manchester and Southampton, 12; Midland, 114; Ditto, New, 39½; Ditto, New, 4½; Newcastle and Berwick, 26; Ditto, New, 7½; Norfolk Extension, 5½; North British, Half Shares, 15½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 3½; Ditto, Thirds, 34; North Staffordshire, 7½; Preston and Wyre, 34½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; Ditto, Class B, 1; Shropshire Union, 1½ dis.; South Eastern and Dover, 36½; Ditto, New (ditto £33 6s 8d), 12½; Ditto, New (ditto £15), 4; South Wales, 7½; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 1½; Swans, and Loughor and Cameron's, 24; Vale of Neath, ½; West Riding Union, 1½ pm; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 12; York and Newcastle, 34; Do., New, 14½; Do., Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 82½; Do., Preference, 10½; Do., E. and W. Riding Extension, 20½; Boulogne and Amiens, 16½; Dutch Republic, 4; Northern of France, 12½; Paris and Lyons, 5½; Rouen and Hayre, 26½; Sambre and Meuse, 6.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market opened with great heaviness, Consols quoting only 86½ for money; an improvement afterwards took place, and 86½ was attained; but the official price at closing was 86½ for money and time. After the Stock Exchange closed, bargains were done at 85½ to 86; the cause of this depression is the low state of the bullion in the Bank of England. In the Foreign House, Spanish maintained its price, but nothing of moment occurred. Shares were heavy, and large sales could not be effected.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, APRIL 5.

Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty will hold Drawing Rooms, at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock, viz.—Thursday, April 15; Thursday, 27th May next, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday.—N.B. The knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars, at the Drawing Room on the 27th of May.

BANKRUPTS.

F. G. WILSON, Pangbourne, Berkshire, draper. W. H. MACKEY, Southampton, attorney. MARY DEACON, Norwich, carrier. T. SYMES, Bridgwater, scrivener. J. CARTWRIGHT, Shrewsbury, ironfounder. J. B. WARD, Birmingham, cheese factor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

R. H. ROBERTSON and Co., Dunfermline, manufacturers. A. ROBSON, Dumfries, surgeon. W. S. DONNAN, Whitburn, draper. G. EARLEY and E. THOMSON, Glasgow, wholesale ironmongers. T. WALLACE, Ward, Wright.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, APRIL 1.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Foley, to appoint Major Percy Neville to be one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Ogilvie.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 9.

4th Dragoon Guards: Capt. J. Ralston to be Paymaster, vice A. C. Drawwater. 10th Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. P. Smith to be Surgeon, vice J. H. Shelley. Lieut. W. K. Orme, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lord. 14th: Capt. W. Wilmer to be Paymaster, vice Tongo. 6th: Capt. J. H. Cherry to be Captain, vice Wilmer; Lieut. E. Shelley to be Lieutenant, vice Smith; A. H. Cherry to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Hurford.

1st Foot: Capt. R. J. Elton to be Captain, vice Ormsby; Lieutenant D. Green, to be Captain vice Elton; Ensign W. H. S. Sharpe to be Lieutenant, vice Green; J. W. F. Webster to be Ensign, vice Sharpe. 3rd: A. E. Ellice to be Ensign, vice Lyssaght. 13th: Captain A. St. Leger M'Mahon to be Captain, vice F. G. Christie; Lieutenant J. W. Cox to be Captain, vice M'Mahon; Ensign M. Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Cox; Ensign A. Somerset to be Ensign, vice Browne. 25th: Ensign H. Veitch to be Ensign, vice Parrott; Assist. Surg. J. K. Carr, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Smith; Ensign the Hon. A. E. G. Sinclair to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell; C. H. Hinchliff to be Ensign, vice Sinclair. 37th: F. H. Douce to be Ensign, vice Pollard; 41st: Sergeant-Major T. Young to be Quartermaster, vice J. Gillan. 44th: Ensign J. Colpoys to be Adjutant, vice Howard. 49th: Lieut. Michell to be Paymaster, vice Ware. 52d: A. F. Lloyd to be Ensign, vice Somerset. 55th: Lieut. D. McCoy to be Captain, vice Chantre; Ensign A. C. Carr to be Lieutenant, vice Michell; Lieut. H. Hunt to be Ensign, vice Carr. 57th: Lieut. W. Ahmuty to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Saunders; Ensign E. J. B. Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Ahmuty; Ensign W. Pollard to be Ensign, vice Brown. 63d: Assist. Surg. B. Swift, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Carr. 66th: Ensign M. W. Bell to be Lieutenant, vice Glidde; G. Watson to be Ensign, vice Bell. 68th: Ensign W. C. Baird to be Lieutenant, vice Kelly; Ensign the Hon. W. H. Lyssaght to be Ensign, vice Baird. 91st: E. G. Mainwaring to be Ensign, vice Veitch. 96th: Lieut. R. F. W. Cumberland to be Adjutant, vice Roney.

1st West India Regiment.—Capt. R. W. Dallas to be Captain, vice Devereil; Lieut. R. D'Oyley Fletcher to be Captain, vice Dallas; Ensign J. T. Ling to be Lieutenant, vice Fletcher; J. W. Thompson to be Ensign, vice Ling. 2nd: Lieut. W. M. Campbell to be Captain, vice Fitzgerald. HOSPITAL STAFF.—J. C. Parry, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Galland. BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. J. M'Donnell to be Colonel in the Army; Capt. R. W. Dallas to be Major in the Army; Capt. A. St. Leger M'Mahon to be Major in the Army; Capt. R. J. Elton to be Major in the Army; Capt. J. Jacob to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

BANKRUPTS.

E. MARKINS, Upper Holloway, victualler. T. BLACKFORD, Little Walsby-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, house-hair manufacturer. A. D. DANGERFIELD, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, printer. J. R. DOBSON, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark, hop merchant. F. H. CAWSTON, Earls Colne, Essex, plumber. T. CAPPS, Lynn, dealer in toys. H. WORTHINGTON, Eccleshill, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. W. TOWNLEY, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton spinner. T. BARRACLOUGH, Stafford House, Silkstreet, Halifax, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

J. WALTON, Wright, Glasgow, J. and I. CARRIE, Dundee, grocers. J. LOTHIAN and Co., Glasgow, merchants. W. MURDOCH, Glasgow, soap-maker. MACDONALD, Brothers, Edinburgh, stationers. J. STEWART, Crief, saddler. D. CAMPBELL and Co., Glasgow, provision-merchants.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the public, are respectfully informed, that an EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 15th, when will be performed (For the First time this Season) Bellini's celebrated Opera, I PURITANI. Elvira, Mme. Castellan; Giorgio, Sig. Lablache; Arturo, Sig. Gardoni; and Riccardo, Sig. Coletti.

Between the acts a Divertissement, in which will be presented the following Dances:—"Deutscher Rhein," by Corps de Ballet, a "Favourite Pas," by Mlle. C. Rosati; and "New Pas," composed by M. P. Taglioni, for Mlle. Marie Taglioni, entitled "Fosca," or "Danse Polonoise."

After the Opera, will be presented a NEW BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, by M. P. Taglioni the music by Sig. Pugnani, the scenery by Mr. C. Marshall, entitled ORITHIA; ou, le CAMP DES AMAZONES. Principal Character—Orithia, Mlle. Lucile Graham.

UNEQUALLED SUCCESS OF THE EASTER HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS AT ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Under the Patronage of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. WM. BATTY.—On MONDAY, April 12th, and during the Week, Lord Byron's Dramatic Poem of the BRIDE OF ABYDOS; or, the Corsair. Introducing Mr. Batty's highly-trained Horses, Fairy Ponies, Living Elephants, Camels, Zebras, and other novelties, with magnificent Costumes, Scenery, Panoramas, and Apparatus, forming one of the most brilliant Spectacles ever produced. Entire change in the SCENES OF THE CIRCLE. Feats of Horsemanship by Mr. Bell, Mr. Powell, M. and Madame Dumos, Laurents Wolf; Herr Henrique, &c. To conclude with a laughable AFTERPIECE.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. H. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven.

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of rent, at the rate of 10 to 15, and in some cases, 20 per cent.
The Committee have the satisfaction of stating that the Eastern Counties Railway have
already most liberally consented to the terms proposed to them, and that arrangements are in
progress with other companies, and that they are also offered land in most eligible situations
on very moderate terms.

The Committee will consider themselves at liberty after the registration of the Company
is complete to commence operations in their discretion the deposits on a sufficient number
of shares shall have been paid up, and the responsibility of the Shareholders will be limited to
the number of their shares.

(FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.)

TO THE
COMMITTEE OF THE SUBURBAN VILLAGE ASSOCIATION.
GENTLEMEN,
I request you to allot me Shares in the above Association, and I hereby undertake
to accept such shares as may be allotted to me, and to pay the required deposits thereon, and
to execute all necessary deeds when required.

(Name)
(Address)
(Profession or Trade)
(Reference to Employer or party of responsibility)
Detailed Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares, may be obtained on application
to the respective Solicitors, or to the Secretary, 9, Spring Gardens, London.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.—STOLEN, on FRIDAY
NIGHT, April 2, from the premises of Mr. Ingram, 1, Oldfield-terrace, Acton Vale,
large, BLACK DOG, of the Newfoundland breed. He is only eight months old, but remark-
ably large, and perfectly black. Any person giving information that will lead to the conviction
of the offenders (person or persons) shall receive £20, by applying to the said H. Ingram.—
April 3, 1847.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.;
Imported direct by HEBBES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street,
can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per
Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now
in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar sto-
machic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's
Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John's-mews, Bedford-row.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr.
WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Colaris
Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, with
privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had, on
application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase
these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIE's, manufacturer, 28, King William-street,
London Bridge. H. T., having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view
his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half
the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Pianos, cash price £25. Old instruments
taken in exchange.—TOLKIE, 28, King William-street, London Bridge.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—The New DIATONIC
FLUTE can be procured only of the Patentee, at his Manufactory, No. 3, Bell-yard,
Gracechurch-street. This instrument is fingered in the same manner as the old Eight-key
Flute. Its superiority of Tone and Correctness of Tune are acknowledged by all who have
adopted it.

In the Press, "Theory of the Patent Diatonic Flute," by A. BICCAMA, B. A., Patentee.

ELEGANCE and ECONOMY in PAPER-HANGINGS.—
French Satins, 2s. 6d. per piece; Flock, 6d. per yard; Panel Decorations, Flowers or
Oak, as cheap as other Papers. Terms, Cash. Established 20 years. W. CROSBY, 22, Low-
ther Arcade. N.B.—Three doors from the Strand entrance.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at
the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern
improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great
reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other
house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 4s., one will be sent free
—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

CARRIAGES.—W. SIMS, 51, Great Queen's-street, Lincoln's
inn-fields, presents his grateful thanks to the nobility and gentry who have so kindly
patronised his Establishment for the manufacture and sale of the best description of carriages
for the last 25 years. He has now the honour of informing them and the public that he has
a considerable STOCK of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES of the best quality, and at a
very considerable reduction in the prices; comprising Chariots, Briketts, Hackney Carriages,
Broughams, and Phaetons. W. SIMS most respectfully invites those Ladies and Gentlemen
who are about to purchase carriages to an inspection of his stock.

TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS.—J. PROUT, Brush and Comb
Maker, 229, Strand, London, respectfully invites the attention of purchasers to his un-
rivalled stock of Tortoise-shell Combs; it is at present in fine condition, at once varied and
extensive, of the choicest colours, and superior workmanship. Families residing in the
country, and persons going abroad, can furnish themselves at this house with goods that can
be depended upon for any climate, and at very moderate prices. Orders per post faithfully
executed. PROUT'S Brush and Comb Manufactory, 229, Strand, London, near Temple Bar.
Established 1800.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a
White Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherche ingre-
dients of the Oriental Herbal of inestimable value for preserving and beautifying the Teeth,
and strengthening the Gums. Its truly efficient and fragrant aromatic properties have ob-
tained its selection by the Queen, the Court and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovere-
igns and Nobility throughout Europe. Price 2s. 9d. per box.—CAUTION.—To protect the
Public from fraud, the Government Stamp, with the words "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20,
Hatton-garden," engraved thereon, is affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by all Chemists
and Perfumers.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE.—WAUGH and SON,
Manufacturers, 3 and 4, Goodge-street (established 1769), invite the attention of the
Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, &c., to an inspection of their large and magnificent collection of
Royal Velvet Frieze, Axminster, Patterned Turkey, Patent Felt, or Victoria
Carpeting, and every other description of Carpeting, of British and Foreign manufacture,
comprehending the most tasteful and elegant designs, the colours and quality of which can
be warranted, being all manufactured under their immediate inspection. The long patronage
and experience they have had, their establishment being exclusively for the sale of carpeting,
persuaders can ensure carpets of permanent colours and durable qualities, and at reasonable
prices.

IDROBOLIC HATS.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-
street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Patentees
for application of Valves and Air conductors to Hats.—This invention consists of a Valve
which is placed in the Crown of the Hat, giving free exit to heat and perspiration, and of a
grooved apparatus, forming a series of small channels in the back part of the leather lining,
by which air is admitted. The Idrobolic Hat possesses the following advantages—the regu-
lation of the amount of air admitted into the crown of the hat, by the opening and closing of
the valve at the pleasure of the wearer—the impossibility of an accumulation of heated air and
perspiration—impossibility to graze around the head—extreme lightness, coolness, cleanli-
ness, and durability—and, lastly, their acknowledged comfort to all who suffer from head-
ache, or who are in the habit of taking violent exercise.—Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street,
corner of Vigo-street; and Griffiths and Johnson, 2, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERNT TOOTH-BRUSH,
and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power
of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush
performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning
in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, &c. Peculiarly penetrating hair-
brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair-
brushes, and which brush the teeth-brushes—brush the teeth-brushes—brush the teeth-brushes—
brush the teeth-brushes—brush the teeth-brush

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

APRIL.

Now through the cloud, where
pipes the lark on high
His cheery melody, sweet April
comes,
Strewing gay flowers, of many a
varied dye—
Flowers, which her breath calls
from their winter tombs.
Now beams to heaven the violet's
dewy eye;
"The mountain daisy" mo-
destly resumes
Her vesture prim; the primrose
censers sigh;
And fragrantly the garden's
beauty blooms.
Oh! cheerfully the streamlet
gurgles now,
Where coo the pigeons in the
vocal grove
As April, though a cloud be on
her brow,
Smiles, through her tears, the
beams of hope and love.
Young Hebe of the months, pro-
pitious nymph,
Pour out on earth the fructifying
lymph.

At thy approach, mild April,
mother Earth,
Opens her bosom for the golden
show'r,
Which fills her heart with hope
and grateful mirth—
Bringing to Ceres' sons a plen-
teous dow'r.
From monarch oak e'en to the
humblest flow'r
All nature hallows thee. Oh!
may no dearth,
No bitter blight, or pestilential
power
Sadden the homes of rural toil
and worth.
Enough our isles have suffered.
Let thy breath
Bear on its balm the boon of
healthful life;
May Plenty triumph o'er disease
and death,
And stricken lands once more
with joy be rife.
We hail thy presence, Hebe of
the year!
And oh! propitious be thy smile
and tear. L.

THE GREAT WILTSHIRE COURSING PICTURE.

By the courtesy of the Artists, we are enabled to present our Readers with an Engraving from the Great Wiltshire Coursing Picture, painted by Messrs. Barraud, which was run for at Amesbury, last month. Of the Picture itself, we need say but little, as the reputation of the Painters in this particular line of art is so well known. They have, on the present occasion, been highly successful, both in securing excellent likenesses of a considerable number of those gentlemen who are best known in the coursing world; and in producing a picture which, even to those not conversant with the sport, must be full of interest. Among

the portraits which it contains are those of the Earl of Stradbroke, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Captains Wyndham and Daintree, Messrs. Goodlake, Biggs, Davis, Graham, Parkinson, Keys, Laurence, and Miller; as well as the portrait of the fortunate winner, Richard Bagge, Esq., of Lynn. The background represents that part of Salisbury Plain, on which Stonehenge stands, and which, independently of its interest to the antiquary, is considered almost unequalled as coursing ground. It is the property of Sir Edmund Antrobus, whose portrait is introduced in the picture, as also those of Sir Francis Astley and Mr. Mills, who, as well as Sir Edmund, liberally afford every facility to the pursuit of the sport over their estates.

The contest for the Picture excited an unusual interest. Sixty-four

greyhounds were entered to run for it, twenty-seven of which were brought from Scotland alone, and many from Ireland. The weather was most favourable, which formed an additional inducement to a large number of visitors to share in the sport. On the first day, 32 dogs against 32; and on the second day, the 32 winners were matched against each other. The winners of the day had again to contend, until at last but two were left to run. The following were the Deciding Courses for the Picture, on Saturday afternoon, March 20, as reported in *Bells Life in London* :—

I.
Mr. R. Bagge's be b Twilight, winner of the Deptford Stakes, beat Mr. Parkinson's r d Smuggler Bill, winner of the Stonehenge Stakes.

Mr. W. Etwall's r d Wyandotte, winner of the Everleigh Stakes, beat Mr. Parkinson's f b Seidlitz, winner of the Druid Stakes.

II.
Mr. R. Bagge's Twilight beat Mr. W. Etwall's Wyandotte, and won the Picture.

The Wiltshire Coursing Picture was valued at £300, and formed the chief prize. We understand it is to be engraved on a large scale; and it will, doubtless, be the means of recalling to many a meeting, which, for weather, company, and sport, and the interest it excited, will long be remembered as the *Great Meeting at Amesbury*.

PROPOSAL OF SIR JOHN ROSS TO REACH THE NORTH POLE.—The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. Sir John Ross, R.N., to Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., President of the Royal Astronomical Society :—"Sir, I beg leave to submit the following plan and proposal to the President and Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, for their consideration :—The measurement of an arc of the meridian has long been a desideratum, and the failure of every attempt that has been made at Spitzbergen for this desirable object, as well as the attempt made to reach the North Pole, has been because the summer has been selected for that purpose; whereas the spring should have been the season chosen—namely, the months of April and May for both services, but which could not be put in execution by the means hitherto adopted. I have now to inform the President and Council of the Royal Astronomical Society that I have submitted a plan to the Admiralty for carrying into execution these double and desirable objects, by wintering at Spitzbergen, and employing my officers and crew under the direction of the talented son of the celebrated Professor Schumacher, whom I have engaged for this purpose; while, at the proper season, it is my intention to attempt to reach the North Pole on sledges drawn by Swedish horses, being a modification of the plan proposed first by Dr. Scoresby, and of which that highly talented and well-informed individual has given his most unqualified approbation. And, from the year's experience I have had in Sweden in that mode of travelling, I can safely assert, that there is no other officer in the navy that possesses these advantages so necessary to complete success, of which neither Dr. Scoresby nor myself has the smallest doubt. I have made this statement in the hope, that, when duly considered by the President and Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, they will be pleased to signify to me their opinion on the importance of the objects in question, and such a recommendation for its being put into execution as they may think fit."

HAMPSHIRE WIT.—A Winchester man, a teetotaller, the other day asked a neighbour if he were not inclining to the Temperance Society; and he replied, "Yes; for when he saw the wine, his mouth watered."



THE AMESBURY COURSING MEETING PRIZE PICTURE.—PAINTED BY MESSRS. BARRAUD.